PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,582.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1908. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SATURDAY 2-30 P.M. | | | | |
| 5th Dec | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ... |
| 12th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 19th " | OCEANA | 6610 | ..... | ... |
| 26th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 1909. | | | | |
| 2nd Jan | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ... |
| 9th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 16th " | MARMORA | 10500 | ..... | ... |
| 23rd " | SALSETTE | 6000 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 30th " | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ... |
| 6th Feb | SALSETTE | 6000 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 13th " | ARCADIA | 6603 | ..... | ... |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 27th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ..... | ... |
| 6th Mch. | MOOLTAN | 9621 | ..... | ... |
| 13th " | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ... |
| 20th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 27th " | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ... |
| * 31st " | "BRITANNIA" | 6525 | ..... | ... |
| 3rd Apl. | MACEDONIA | 10512 | ..... | ... |
| 10th " | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ... |
| 17th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 24th " | MOREA | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 1st May | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9508 |
| 8th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ..... | ... |
| 15th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 22nd " | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ... |

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S.S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
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Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

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| LONDON : | GRINDLAY & Co. |

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

### ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. | Single. Rs. | Return Rs. |
| Suez | 340 | 704 | 252 | 538 | 330 | 495 |
| Port Said | 468 | 748 | 374 | 561 | 352 | 528 |
| Marseilles (Genoa or Naples) | 578 | 935 | 495 | 770 | 429 | 649 |
| Liverpool | 606 | 990 | 517 | 799 | 462 | 704 |
| London overland via Genoa or Marseilles running via Marseilles or Naples | 653 | *1135 | 570 | *990 | 484 | 909 |
| Karachi | 44 | ... | 40 | ... | 33 | ... |

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,033, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Steamers | Tons | Due Bombay | Leave Bombay. | Leave Karachi. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. City of London | .. | .... | Dec. 3 | ... |
| C. City of Manchester | .. | .... | Dec. 10 | ... |
| A. City of Benares | .. | Dec. 1 | .... | Dec. 22 1909 |
| A. Trafford Hall | .. | Jan. 18 | Feb. 16 | ... |
| C. City of Calcutta | .. | Feb. 12 | Mch. 23 | ... |
| C. City of London | .. | Feb. 15 | Apr. 6 | ... |
| C. City of Manchester | .. | Mch. 8 | .... | Apl. 3 |
| C. City of Karachi | .. | Mch. 25 | .... | Apl. 21 |
| A. Trafford Hall | .. | Apl. 23 | May 12 | June 9 |
| C. City of Glasgow | .. | May 20 | ..... | |

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

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Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route—via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA | 9,171 | Mon 7th Dec. | 11 a.m. | about P D & G. |
| DWARKA | 1,695 | THU. 3rd Dec. | 9 a.m. | Cutch Mandvie |
| LHASA | 8,171 | Fri. 4th Dec. | 6 a.m. | (direct). |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 7th Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Gwader Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd Dec, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bunder, Kuweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,369 tons, sailing on or about 5th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Aurkeilla, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

1st December, 1908.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | THURSDAY |
| NERA | 5,538 | Schmitz | 24th Dec 1908 |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,365 | Saretge | 21st Jan. 1909 |
| YARRA | 4,142 | Sellier | 18th Feb. " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 18th Mar. " |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,385 | Guionnet | 15th Apr. " |
| NERA | 5,538 | Schmitz | 13th May. " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Rescon Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4,142 | Sellier | 4th Dec, 1908, |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 1st Jan. 1909, |

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD, *Agent.*
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| AFRICA | 4,750 | P. Badessich | 1st Dec. 1908 |
| PRAGA | 4,000 | G. Gillhuber | 16th Dec. 1908 |
| KOERBER | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st Jan. 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,282 | M. Dabcovich | 16th Jan. 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,750 | P. Badessich | 1st Feb. 1909 |
| PRAGA | 4,000 | G. Gillhuber | 16th Feb. 1909 |
| KOERBER | 5,423 | A. Foresti | 1st Mar. 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,282 | M. Dabcovich | 16th Mar. 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,750 | P. Badessich | 1st Apr 1909 |
| PRAGA | 4,000 | G. Gillhuber | 16th Apr 1909 |
| KOERBER | 5,423 | A. Foresti | 1st May 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,282 | M. Dabcovich | 16th May 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,750 | P. Badessich | 1st June 1909 |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| | Tons. | Captain | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * F. FERDINAND | 5,046 | E. Nitsche | 28th Jan 1909 |
| * PERSIA | 5,905 | G. Bartele | 28th Feb. 1909 |
| * SILESIA | 5,159 | F. Radonicich | 28th Mar. 1909 |
| * VORWAERTS | 5,920 | B. Belmar | 27th Apr, 1909 |
| * AUSTRIA | 7,588 | G. Raicich | 28th May 1909 |

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passenger Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILESIA | 5,159 | E. Radonicich | 26th Nov, 1908. |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Samoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| OLYMPIA | A. Taft | 5154 | 11th Dec 08. |
| CIRCASSIA | C.F. Osborne R.N.R. | 6716 | 27th " " |
| SCINDIA | Wm Kelso | 5106 | 15th Jan 09 |
| CASTALIA | J. Hamilton | 6388 | 27th " |
| BRITANNIA | R. J. Garrick | 8089 | 5th Feb " |

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | Leave Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ELYSIA | 6500 | A. Haig | 27th February, 1909 |
| MASSILIA | 5091 | J. Thomson | 15th March, 1909. |
| OLYMPIA | 6154 | A. Taft | 27th March, 1909, |
| CIRCASSIA | 6716 | C. F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 16th April, 1909 |
| SCINDIA | 6106 | Wm. Kelso | 28th April, 1909, |
| CASTALIA | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 15th May, 1909. |
| ELYSIA | | A. Haig | 25th May, 1909. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 188 |
| Bombay to Port Said | Rs. 418 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | Rs. 578 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 875 |
| Bombay to London from Marseilles and including rail | Rs. 583 |
| Bombay to London from Marseilles and including rail first class ticket across the Continent | Rs. 792 |
| Bombay to New York | Rs. 990 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 1634 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | |

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamers | Tons. | Capt. | To Sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * PRASIDENT | 3,300 | Mohlteuter | 4th Dec. |
| † KANZLER | 3,000 | Michelsen | 14th " |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

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A. STRANDES, *Agent.*
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 3RD Nov., 1908.

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### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Newera-Eliya, |
| Bombay, | Tuticorin, | Camp Aden, |
| Madras, | Chittagong, | Steamer Point-Aden, |
| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Zanzibar, |
| Cawnpore, | Mandalay, | Mombasa, |
| Lahore | Colombo, | Nairobi, |
| Amritsar, | Kandy, | Entebbe, |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

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HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

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|---|---|---|
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| Changchung | Lyon | San Francisco |
| Chefoo | Fengtien (Mukden) | Shanghai |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Hankow | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Honolulu | New York | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Osaka | |
| Kobe | Ryojun (Port Arthur) | |
| London | | |

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BOMBAY BRANCH:—

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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND ..... £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
GATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| Bombay | matra), | | Saigon. |
| Karachi. | Singapore, | | Shanghai. |
| Calcutta: | Kwala Lumpor | | Tientsin. |
| Madras. | Bangkok. | | Hankow. |
| Rangoon. | Batavia. | | Yokohama. |
| Colombo | Soerabaya, | | Kobe. |
| Penang. | Manilla. | | New York. |
| Thaiping (Perak), | Cebu (Philippines), | | |
| Ipoh (Perak). | Hongkong. | | |

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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.


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GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible], and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of [illegible] and [illegible]ency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s., per bottle.

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## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER," 5551 Tons, Commander Findlay, is due to SAIL hence to DUNKIRK direct, on the 15th December, 1908, and fares include passage across to London.

If sufficient inducements offer she will land passengers at Plymouth.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SONS' Agency,
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Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A BRANCH of the Bank has been OPENED at Sholapur this day.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

REVD. A. HEGGLIN, S. J., Professor, St. Xavier College, will DELIVER a LECTURE at the Institute on WEDNESDAY, 2nd December, 1908, at 6 P.M. Subject : "The Attack of the Seedees upon Bombay."

The Lecture is open to the public.

R. H. FROST,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that since the death of J. M. FERNANDEZ, the Undersigned has been and is the sole proprietor of the firm of J. M. FERNANDEZ, doing business on Tailoring, Outfitters, and General Merchants, No. 34 Medow St., Fort, opposite the old Fort Chapel, Bombay.

No one except the Undersigned is authorized to receive any payment on behalf of the firm.

M. J. FERNANDEZ.

Bombay, 1st December, 1908.

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Applicants must not be more than 25 years of age, and show that they have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, or some equivalent standard, and that they have had experience in the work of a Government Office.

The appointment will be on probation in the first instance.

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G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine,
R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 25th November, 1908.

DOLL DRESSING COMPETITION.

THE Public are invited to contribute DRESSED DOLLS for a competition.

A Gold Bangle and five other Prizes will be awarded for the six best Dressed Dolls.

The Dolls for competition will be exhibited at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, on SATURDAY, 19th, December, at 4-30.

Prizes will be given to successful competitors at 5-30, after which the Dolls will be SOLD by AUCTION for Christmas donations to the following Charities :—

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The Poor box, St. Thomas's Cathedral.
The Poor box, Roman Catholic Cathedral.

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Dolls for competition to have owner's name and address affixed and to be sent to the Y. M. C. A. Hall by 10 o'clock on SATURDAY, 19th December.

Further information may be obtained from Miss Willis, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

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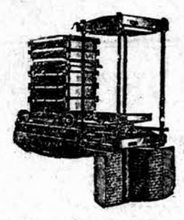

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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN GINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 20 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon ; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorized Capital | Rs | 20,00,000 |
| Subscribed Capital | " | 7,57,500 |
| Reserve Fund | " | 1,00,000 |

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DEROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND
OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DEROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES,
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS
1/1½ 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LD BRIDPORT.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus ◈ Thomas Wilkinson
WILKINSON'S are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

UNRESERVED SALE.

A UNIQUE ASSEMBLAGE
OF
MAGNIFICENT ARTS AND CURIOS
OF
ANCIENT AND MODERN JAPAN
INCLUDING

Rare Specimens of Wood and Ivory, Carving, Embroideries, Needle Works, Decorated Satsuma, Porcelain, Pottery, Silver and Cloisonne Ware ; Damscen, Gold Lacquered Work, Cherry and Bamboo Furniture,

representing different periods of Art.

ALL DIRECT FROM JAPAN

WILL BE OPEN FOR PUBLIC EXHIBITION at the Rooms close to Messrs. JOST, Hornby Row, Fort, FROM MONDAY, THE 30TH NOV. TO WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND DEC. BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE and the entire collection will be offered for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION
WITHOUT RESERVE
ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD & FRIDAY, THE 4TH DEC. 1908.
BY
SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers.

The sale to commence at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), each day.

The collection is formed by the celebrated connoisseur Mr. S. Nomura of Kyoto and some of the articles are procured from ancient Japanese Temples and Museums, and it is the finest collection ever brought to this country by this noted collector.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

NOW READY.

PARSI UPNCHAYET CASE.

JUDGMENT
OF
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar
AND
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

IN ONE VOLUME—Rs. 2.

*As only a few copies are available, application should be made early to—*

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

set without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for [illegible] and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, [illegible] and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION, No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "Therapion" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,

FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS

Which we offer for nought to All at their own choice!!!

VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—Five Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

| | |
|---|---|
| ISSUED FOR | £2,000,000 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS | £12,000,000 |
| ASSURANCES IN FORCE | £29,493,800 |

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
*Manager, BOMBAY*

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office : BOMBAY

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birth day. | ASSURANCE OF RS. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life | Premiums Limited to 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF RS. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 31 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 25 | 34 2 | 55 5 | 39 4 | 32 0 | 66 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 30 | 37 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 5 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 3 11 | 30 |
| 35 | 41 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 40 | 46 11 | 69 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 12 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 45 | 53 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | .. | 71 11 | 55 13 | .. | 45 |

*Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.*

E. F. ALLUM,
*General Manager.*

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD.
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Narimao, Hydraboi Doonas.

Digitized by the Digitization Initiative with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hidalgo 2,760 tons, Captain J. Boxhall cleared outward for Hull via Karachi yesterday with a general cargo.

THE Japan Line steamer Yetorofu Maru, 3,067 tons, Captain K. Sato sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

THE steamer Warturm, 3,127 tons, Captain P. Schmidt will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE B. & P. S.N. Co's., steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain G. LeMiere will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Manchester, 3,862 tons, Captain H. Findlay will sail to-day for Dunkirk via Karachi with a general cargo and Mr. R. B. Scott as a passenger.

THE steamer Sutherland, 2,277 tons, Captain W. Parlett, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed for Karachi &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE P and O Co's., steamer Caledonia, 3,529 tons, Captain G W Gordon, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta brought a cargo of pig-iron.

THE steamer Umzumbi, 2,138 tons, Captain H Mitchell, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Natal, &c. brought a general cargo and 7 cabin and 111 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi &c. brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Sagrado, Mr N Anderia, Mr F Leaver, Mr J Huk, 6 natives and 124 deck.

THE steamer Auchenblae, 2,397 tons, Captain G. Mair arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Bunbury, with a cargo of wood.

THE steamer Vellore,3,168 tons, Captain J. Pathe arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Colaba, 3,899 tons Captain J. Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough, with a general cargo and explosives.

THE P and O Co's steamer Delhi, 4,783 tons, Captain J D Andrews R N R, arrived in harbour on Monday from Shanghai &c with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss H Rider, Miss Kerby, Mr. E JMiski, Capt A A Smith,Mrs A J David, Mr E David Lieu-S Redley,Mr D B Lam,Mr F Grourin,Mr R Ishegaum, Mr and Mrs Otam, Mr A A Waterhouse,Miss A Steer Mr H T Govree, Mr Eddelbuttle, Miss Fisher, Mr A Breul, Rev E S Wisden, Mr Abbot,Mr P Sorabshah Mrs Attol,6 distressed seamen.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Red breast...Comdr J A Shutter ...Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 30.

Arcadia.....3574 Hayward .....P & O Co
Africa.....1302 .....Morrison M M & Co
Assaye.....4359 Doulet .....P & O Co
Auchinblae...2397 Mair .....Bunbury
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson.....W & A Graham & Co
Bezwada..3270 Lebrocq....Rangoon.....9-12 M M &Co
C ongella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 .....Kaselvurn.....M M & Co
Chyebassa.....3992 Wadge .....M Mackenzie & Co
City of London.....5693 Whish .....Antwerp ...3-12... K Nixon & Co
Colaba.....3899 Robertson Antwerp...M M & Co
Delhi.....4783 Ardrews .....P & O Co
Egypt....4178 ...Summers.....London ...5-12...P & O Co
Fife.....2494 Harrison.....The Bombay Co
Inchtorva.....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Ipswick .....515 Webb .....S Shah S N & Co
Kirley Bank ...2092 Ker.....W & A G & Co
Kt Templor...4601 Gihilt.....W & A Graham & Co
Kilbrran .....2418 Smith.....Calcutta
Lady Gordon.... 816 Butler .....M M & Co
Lawada ...2134 Lane .....M M & Co
Nawab.....2041 Olden-Col .....T M & Co
Onda.....3410 Bagge ...Calcutta...M M & Co
Ramufele ...3,523 Krippner.....W & A G & Co
Rohilla ..Captain Smith.....Roupton 3-12 Transport
Strathgarry .....2840 Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin .....Shah S N Co
Strathness.....2812 Lamont.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Umzumbi.....2148 Mitchell.....R A Willis
Visigoth.....2613 Rule .....T Morrison & Co
Vellore.....3118 Pathe.....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Hidalgo | 2476 | Boxhall | Hull via K'chi | 2-12 | F M & Co |
| G Naveri | ..912 | Le Miere | ...P Gulf | 1-12 | ...B & P S N Co |
| H Firoozi | ...2006 | Watson | ...Jaddah | 1-12 | ...B & P S N Co |
| K Praasident | ...2086 | Muhlbaner | ...Zanzibar | 4-12 | A S N Wool wich | ...1845 | Stoker | ...Fleetwood | 2-12 | R A Willis |
| O Kanzler | .....1865 | Micholaen | ...Zanzibar | ...14-12 | ...A Strandes |
| P Rinaldo | ...2792 | Pickring | ...Hull | .....1-12 | P M & Co |
| Q Mohammadi | .....1252 | Primrose | .....Jeddah | ...4-12 | ...B & P S N Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Clan Mackinum | .....3049 | Burber | .....Chittagong 2-12 F M & Co |
| 2 | Olympia | ...3269 | O'borne | ...L'pool | ...11-12 | ...W & A Graham & Co |
| 4 | Sandon Hall | ...3293 | Main | ...Hull | ...8-12 | .....K Nixon & Co |
| 7 | Africa | ...2470 | Badessich | ...Trieste | ...1-12 | A I S N Co |
| 8 | Santhia | .....3321 | Thomson | ...K'chi | ...4-12 | M M & Co |
| 9 | Warturn | ..3127 | Schmidt | ...R'buurg | .....1-12 | W & A G & Co |
| 12 | Caledonia | ..3529 | Gordon | ...London | ...2-2-09 | P & O S N Co |
| 14 | Dwarka | ...759 | Cutbush | ...Busreh | ...3-12 | ...M M & Co |
| 16 | Arabistan | 1821 | Edmondson | Trieste | 5-12 | M M & Co |

H W P D

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mahanadi | .....547 | Ahmed | .....30-11 | ...Mangalore B S N Co Ld |
| Kaveri | .....553 | Mahmed | ...B'Nagar | ...2-12 |
| Sabarmati | .....524 | Mahmed | ...Karachi | ...1-12 |
| Indranati | .....513 | Fakeera | .....N F |
| H V D | | | | |
| 14 | Linga | ...953 | Rothwell | ...Karachi | ...30-11 | M M & Co |

ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Kilkerran s..... | Smith ..... | Calcutta, Nov 18 |
| | Mohammadi s..... | Primrose ..... | Jadah, Nov 11 |
| | Kanzler s ..... | Micholsen ... | Mo'dad, Nov 12 |
| 29 | Caledonia s ..... | Gordon ..... | Calcutta, Nov 20 |
| | Umzumbi s ..... | Mitchell ..... | Natal, Nov 11 |
| | Dwarka s ..... | Cutbush ..... | Busreh, Nov 11 |
| 29 | Anchenblae s ..... | Mair..... | Sunbury, Nov 7 |
| 30 | Vellore s..... | Pathe ..... | Karachi, Nov 27 |
| | Delhi s..... | Andrews ..... | Shanghai, Nov 10 |

DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Shah Jehan s ..... | Webb ..... | Jedah |
| 30 | Kt Templar s..... | Billett ..... | Calcutta |
| | Goalpara s ..... | Elton ..... | Persian Gulf, &c |
| | Linga s ..... | Rothwell ..... | Karachi, &c |
| | Vetorofu Maru s.. | Sato ..... | Kobe |
| | Sutherland s ..... | Parlett ..... | Calcutta |

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on yesterday :—

Steamer Hidalgo Boxhall for Hull via Karachi.
" City of Manchester Findlay for Dunkirk via Karachi.
" Naseri Le Miere for Persian Gulf &c.
" Warturm Schmidt for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on yesterday:—

Steamer Vellore for Philadelphia,
" Colaba for Antwerp &c.
" Mohammadi for Jedah
" Kanzler for Zanzibar &c
" Dwarka for Persian Gulf &c
" Islanda for Persian Gulf &c
" Chyebassa for Antwerp &c

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 13 | Walhalla | Calcutta |
| 18 | Clan Grant | Liverpool |
| 18 | Ballochmyle | Calcutta |
| 25 | Umlazi | Calcutta |
| 27 | Nnddea | Calcutta |
| 27 | Golconda | London |

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Marmora, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 27th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dilwara, left Aden on the 27th instant at 6-20 p. m.

The B I S N Co's steamer Gerjistan, sailed from Aden on the 27th instant at 6-20 p.m.

The B I S N Co's steamer Culna, left London on the afternoon of the 28th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, from Bombay left Singapore on the 30th instant for Hongkong.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Yarra, left Aden for Bombay on 28th instant and she is expected here on 3rd proximo at 5 p. m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Praga, left Aden on the 28th instant and is due here on the morning of the 4th December at 6 a. m.

The same Co's steamer Silesia, left Trieste on the 27th instant, and is due here on the 19th December.

The same Co's steamer Persia, from Bombay, arrived at Colombo on the 28th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Oceana, left Hongkong for Bombay at 1 p. m. on Saturday the 28th November.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 29th November.

The same Co's steamer Circassia, outward bound passed Suez on the 28th November and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 10th December.

## DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia ; 100 tons manganese ore, Shroder Smid and Co ; 16 bales wool, K Thakersey.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—2,009 cwts cotton seed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—180 bales skins, W A Graham and Co ; 3 cases woollen rugs, 2 cases brassware, and 1 case sandal wood boxes, L B Bhootwalla ; 170 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanji and Co ; 17 cases condiments, 4 cases, Bombay ducks, N K Jusswalla ; 19 bales skins, R M Kooka ; 3 cases bristles, J A Behgbie and Co ; 20 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 36 bales hemp, R Muncherji ; 105 cwts olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 20 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola ; 30 bales hides and skins, H O H Moosa ; 1 bale carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Reinaldo s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, T Memraji.
Hidalgo s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, H Khimji.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—280 cases salted skins, Max Klein.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—13 bundles moongmats, F N Bhumgara ; 1 bale carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Manchester s—1,200 cwts horns E Mohomed.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of London s—1,172 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 504 cwts gingellyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—6,000 cwts gingellyseed, and 2,000 cwts groundnuts, and 2,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dryfus and Co ; 1,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 990 cwts mowrasseed, and 1,185 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabistan s—110 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Africa s—524 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—505 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Alexandria s—1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 4,900 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dryfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—1,250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co 1,017 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist C Bomonjee and Co.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st December.

507.—DRILLS.

Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p. m. on Saturday next the 5th December 1908 and proceed to Middle Ground for Battery Drill on the 6" Mk VII Guns.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.

E. E. CO.

The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 1st December at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light Manning.

508.—PROFICIENCY CLASS.

The Proficiency will meet at the B. V. A. Club on Thursday the 3rd December 1908 at 7 p. m.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 1st December.

576.—Detail for the week ending 5th instant :—

To-day Tuesday, 1st inst—Commanding Officer's Parade.
Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.
Subject—Company Drill and Fire Discipline.
Sections 59 to 74 Part II Infantry Training 1905.
2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
Wednesday 2nd inst.—"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p.m.
Thursday 3rd inst.—"L" "K" and "M" Coys. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.
Friday, 4th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.
Drill—Musketry—Mufti.
2 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p.m.
577.—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "O" "C" "F" Coy. for Class Firing on Saturday the 5th instant.
2 Sunday 6th inst—The Range will be available for Class Firing.
578.—Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence from 1st December 1908 to 1st March 1909, to No. 5990 Vol. E Bunsetat, "C" Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt, P. V. R.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BRANTZ—November 27, at Allahabad, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Brantz, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ALBINI—BOSCOLO—November 24, at St. Thomas Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev. Father Van de Mergel S. J., Enrico Gustave, second son of Mr. C. Albini of Alexandria, Egypt, to Marie Eugine, eldest daughter of Mr. F. A. Boscolo.

DEATHS.

CLOUGH—November 22, on the early morning, at Garh, in the Lyallpur district, F. B. Clough, Punjab Police, aged 27, murdered in his sleep.

HOPE—November 16, at Rawalpindi, (revolver accident), John Haden Hope, Indian Ordnance Department, son of the late George Irving Hope, Esq., of Annan, Dumfries, Scotland.

MALDIN—November 22, at his residence, No. 1, Rowland Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta, Alfred Henry Maldin, Inspector, Licensed Measurers' Department, of cardiac failure, aged 56 years.

TAYLOR—November 7, at Ghaziabad, of hemorrhage, after long suffering, William Morville Taylor, age 71 years, Crimean Veteran.


**H. T. BINKS,**
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.


# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 4-56m., 5-27a. Low water, 11-54m., 11-14a.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Madame Alice Gomez's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.
Cathedral Girls' High School, Sale of Work, 4 p.m.
Lecture by Shamsul Ulma Jivanji J. Modi, 6 p.m. S.T.
Bandmann's Theatre, the Elphinstone Bioscope.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, December 2.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, lecture on "The Attack of the Seedees upon Bombay," 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 6-3m., 6-58a. Low water, 1-0a.

Thursday, December 3.—Bombay Steam Navigation Company, adjourned Ordinary and Extraordinary Meetings, 4 and 4-15 p. m. Empire Bazar, Town Hall, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 57m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 7-13m., 8-18a. Low water, 0-51m., 1-55a.

Friday, December 4.—Empire Bazaar, Town Hall 4 p. m. Sun rises. 6h. 57m. Sun Sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 8-16m., 9-20a. Low water, 2-12m., 2-43a.

Saturday, December 5.—Royal Bombay Yatch Club Races. Empire Bazar, Town Hall, 4 p. m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 58m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 9-9m., 10-11a. Low water, 3-14m., 3-24a.

Sunday, December 6.—2nd Sunday in Advent. Sun rises, 6h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 9-55m., 10-55a. Low water, 4-4m., 4-3a.

Monday, December 7.—Government re-assemble in Bombay. Sun rises, 6h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h., 1m. High water, 10-37m., 11-35a. Low water, 4-49m., 4-40a.

CONVENT, PANCHGANI.—Seven pupils were presented for the Trinity College Music examination, held by Dr. Creser on Friday, the 27th ult. All passed, four securing Honours.

A NEW SOLICITOR.—Yesterday in the Bombay High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Motichand Girdharlal Kapadia made the usua declaration as a solicitor of the Court.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A WALL.—A partition wall on the second-floor of a house in Sonapur lane, Dhobitalao, suddenly gave way yesterday. The building was under repairs and several labourers were working in the building at the time of the accident. Ramjibai, (25) a woman was burried under the debris and she was taken to the G. T. Hospital where on arrival she was found dead. Vithu Dhaku (35) anether labourer was also injured and has been detained in the Hospital.

MR. JIVANJI MODI'S LECTURE.—The first lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati in the Hall of the Bai Bhikhaiji Bengallee Buildings for the Fort school of the Parsi Girls' School Association at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day by Shamsul Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A. The topic selected for the evening is "India of the Achemenian times. Persia's influence over it." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S.J. Sarjant V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | A Bunch of Roses R Chapi |
| Overture | La Reine Dan Jour ..... Adam |
| Selection | Reminiscences of Mozart ..... Mozar |
| A Moreau Megnon | Salut D'Amour...E Elger |
| B Romance Cornet Solo. | Alice where art thou .....A Asher |
| Selection | Gaiety Echoes...Caryll |
| Valse | Flirtation .....P A Steck |

## MR. J. M. MACLEAN'S WIDOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the appeal for funds for Mrs. J. M. Maclean in the Bombay papers it seems she is in very straitened circumstances. The amount required to bring her an anuity of £50 is so small, you are sure to get it in a very short time if you will but open your columns for the purpose. Mr. Maclean's connection with your paper is well known, and it is but meet that the fund should be collected through your paper. To commence it here is

MY MITE.


Direitos e Obrigacoes dos Proprietarios e Mundcares (Rights and obligations of proprietors and Tenants) 2nd edition is the little of a volume in Portuguese by Dr. Suares Rebello. It supplies a long felt want both to lawyers and proprietors in Portuguese India and does credit to its author.


## ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

The following are extracts from the Rector's report for the year 1908 :—

"The present year closes with 503 pupils on the rolls as against 506 last year. Of these 294 belonged to the European Division, while 209 attended the English-teaching classes. The number of boarders on the rolls during the year was 236. At the last year's Matriculation Examination, we passed 9 boys out of 10 sent up, one having fallen seriously ill on the very first day of the Examination. Out of the successful candidates one stood 4th and another 13th on the general list of the Presidency. Six of these students continued their studies at different colleges in Bombay. Five boys appeared for the Subordinate Medical Entrance Examination, all of them qualified, one being first on the list, and were admitted into the Service. At the drawing examinations of the School of Arts 15 were successful ; 1 in the 3rd (highest) grade, 1 in the 2nd grade, 13 in the first grade. The Matriculation Scholarship has been awarded to Edgar McDonnell, the Old Boys' Schoolarship to Arthur Barron, the Walker Prizes to Francis Correa-Affonso (High Section), Julius Moses (Middle Section), the English Essay Prize to Arthur Barron (High Section), Philip Grant (Middle Section). Much has been done to stimulate our boys to a still greater activity in their study. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay has come generously forward to present prizes for proficiency in religious knowledge for which we beg to express our hearty thanks. In various classes keen competition has been awakened by dividing the whole standard into two camps and rewarding the victorious side with suitable prizes. It is our intention to extend the advantage of such healthy rivalry to all the classes next year. With a view to encourage in our boys the cultivation of a good English style we have arranged prize-essays, one to be competed for in the High Section and another in the Middle Section. For the same purpose we hope to start a School Magazine next year. Its pages will be open to our promising young writers and will afford them an opportunity of describing and narrating the events of school life which will always be a subject of interest to past and present students.

The Boarders' Library and that of the Day-Scholars, have both received valuable additions of useful books and we are glad to see the taste for good reading growing stronger in all the classes. The prospect of being taken to our Villa in Khandala for the Michaelmas-holidays as a reward for distinction in class has again as last year induced greater and more constant efforts at study. Eleven boys earned this much coveted privilege. We feel pleasure in expressing our grateful acknowledgement to Mr. A. H. Walker who generously offered Rs. 25 per quarter to be competed for in various standards. We also take this opportunity of thanking our teachers for their painstaking efforts for the progress of their pupil. In the field of sport our boys have been exceptionally successful during the year and this without undue sacrifice of study or class-work. In Hockey particularly they did excellent work and earned the praise of the daily papers as the proud winners of the Aga Khan Hockey Cup and the Elton Cup. In football, too, though they were beaten in the finals of the Rovers Junior Football Tournament by a narrow margin, they succeeded in securing the Brown Challenge Shield with medals. In the open competition held at the Sports' Meeting of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association our boys carried off the Tata Challenge Shield by a lead of 22 points. On this occasion H. Gardner being the best all round athlete in the junior section, was presented with a Silver Cup. Our annual Sports held in the beginning of October attracted an unusually large crowd of spectators. The Lance Drill was the most applauded event of the evening. We have to thank Mr. Adams, of the Mounted Police, who trained the boys for the Lance Drill, as also the many kind friends who contributed so liberally towards the prize-fund. We are indebted particularly to Messrs. Marks & Co., who presented a Silver Challenge Cup to be competed for by the junior boys, and to Messrs. Greaves Brothers who offered a handsome Silver Cup to the youngest of St. Mary's sportsmen. Interest in volunteering still continues to be keen among our Cadets. The Company is 120 strong and has won the approval of the Commanding Officers. At the shooting competition for the Blaney Cup our boys stood second. Sergeant A. Coates was honoured with the prize for being the best Section Commander among the Cadet Companies. On two occasions during the recent riots the older members of our Company were called out to guard the B. V. R. Head-quarters and the Parel Convent. Our Corps owes its present state of efficiency, first, to the interest taken in the Cadets by the Adjutant, Captain A. L. Cartwright ; and secondly to the exertions of Sergeant Major Rose and of Mr. Ross, our Col.-Sergeant; while the prizes offered by Capt. French, V. D., have served as an encouragement towards persevering in sound discipline and alertness at the weekly drills. To all these gentlemen we tender our sincere thanks. The health of our boys has been good throughout the year and our thanks are due to Dr. Cato da Costa for his ready attention and care. The general conduct of the boys and their application to study have both been satisfactory."

## DHARWAR LOYALTY.

Mr. Anant Bapu Shastri Joshi of Dharwar has received the following letter from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—"I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, conveying your congratulations on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and of the jubilee of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown ; and to say that His Excellency the Governor thanks you warmly for your expressions of devotion and loyalty to the British Raj."

## DEPARTURES.

### Per s. s. "Africa," Dec. 1.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Africa" on the 1st December, from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7 at 2-30 p.m. sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 9 a.m. sharp.

| | |
|---|---|
| Abdulla, Mr N | Murphy, Miss |
| Buxamussa, Mr F | Mehls, Miss Hannah |
| Bond, Mr E | Prabhakar, Dr N G |
| Bowman, Mr | Pryer, Major H |
| Concerre de Clarmont Countess | Pierris, Mr C |
| O'Dwyer, The Hon Mr M F | Rasmussan, Miss Mary |
| Everest, Mr | Stratford, Mr Collins |
| Hannah, Miss C J | Tomkins, Mr S C |
| Lithgow, Capt E G R | Toussaint, Mr C |
| | Winterstein, Mr and Mrs |

MR. B. W. WAHL, C. S., writes to the "Pioneer" from Muttra :—"May I address in your columns all those who knew the late Walter Last, and who lamented the loss in him of a good sportsman, a keen volunteer, and a true friend. It is proposed to put up to his memory a tablet in the church at Muttra, and I am to ask anyone who wishes to join in paying him this last honour to write to me."

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 30.

As observations from Port Blair have not been received, it is impossible to locate the depression shewn yesterday in the Andaman Island.

The weather is becoming disturbed off the South Madras Coast and Madras reports three inches of rain in the Cuddalore quarter, while clouds have become moderately heavy in parts of South-East Madras. In the rest of the country, skies are clear ; humidity is generally in defect ; temperature is in defect in the Rajputana hills and Upper India.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in South-East Madras.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 30TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton pickings going on. Rabi crop prospects generally good so far but rain is required.

Hansi.—Rapeseed doing well. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Cotton crop accounts less favourable, yield being smallar than normal ; otherwise cotton plants are healthy.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Wheat being sown.

Amraoti.—Dewfall insufficient. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi and other crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi and other crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Cotton plants in flower, flowering advanced and crop making good progress. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and picking general.

Barsi.—Cotton plants ready for picking.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli—Cotton plants want more rain. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Bellary.—No further rain expected. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 30TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 30th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light cloud has appeared in the extreme north, elsewhere skies remain clear. Humidity has decreased and is now in defect at Multan and Sirsa, but normal or in slight excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in defect except in the north Punjab, but the minimum is generally normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is equal to the average at Agra and Mainpuri, and in defect elsewhere. Temperature has fallen slightly but is still generally normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Temperature has fallen and both the maximum and minimum are now generally in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Kathiawar, but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is in defect except at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Moisture in the air has increased at Bombay where it is now equal to the average, but has decreased elsewhere and continues in moderate to large defect. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in moderate to considerable defect. Temperature has fallen and while the maximum is normal, the minimum is generally lower than usual.

General Remarks.—There has been a heavy fall of rain at Madras and the disturbed weather in the south-west of the Bay persists. Elsewhere weather has been fine and is likely to continue so.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 30th November was 30·086 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 10 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m, (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

LANDHOLDERS, says the "Pioneer," may care to know that a demand is arising for the cores of maize-cobs, that is, for the woody stalks that remain after the grain has been taken of the cobs. Hitherto these cores have been used only for fuel, but it has been found possible by the aid of suitable machinery to convert them into a valuable cattle-food, the cores being ground up and mixed with molasses.

SIR WALTER GILBEY, who, as Lord of the Manor of Bishop's Stortford, is owner of the market rights and tolls, has written to the Urban District Council intimating his intention of making a free gift of those rights to the town. The Council will accept the gift which will tend to relieve the rates to a large extent.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India" November 28.

The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, K C S I, is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the afternoon of the 30th November or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India.

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Norman Baker, K C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, to be Lieut Govr. of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William with effect from the date of his assuming charge of that office.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr J H Field, M A, Imperial Meteoralogist, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 25th November or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. M C C Bonig, Extra Assist Conservator of Forests 3rd grade, Andamans, is permitted to return to duty before the expiry of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr W A Inglis, Chief Engr, 1st class and Secretary to the Govt of Bengal Irrigation Branch, is permitted to retire from the service of Govt. under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 5th Dec.

Mr A W E Standley, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class temporary rank United Provinces, reverted to Executive Engineer with effect from the 17th November.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain C F Mackenzie, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, with effect from the 7th November.

Captain T H Keyes, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, with effect from the 4th November.

Major P B Haig, Indian Service. (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Agency Surgeon at Alwar with effect from the 1st November.

Mr P J G Pipon, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted temporarily as District Judge, Peshawar, with effect from the 12th November vice Captain H Stewart, who will remain attached to the Peshawar District.

The services of Mr F J Richards of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 10th October.

Mr P L Moore of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, is appointed to be Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with effect from the 10th October.

Major P.T.A. Spence, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted on return from furlough, as Resident at Gwalior, with effect from the 11th Nov.

Major K.D. Erskine, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted on return from furlough as Political Agent in Bikaner, with effect from the 2nd Nov.

Major A. d'A. G. Bannerman, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted on return from furlough as Political Agent in Kota and Jhalawar, with effect from the 9th Nov.

Captain C.E. Bruce, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class is posted, on return from furlough, as Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar Sub-Division, with effect from the 16th Nov.

The following substantive changes are ordered in the list of the General Cadre of the Political Department :—Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. M. Stewart, a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 14th August.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Kaye, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class. Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Minchin, D. S. O., a Political Agent of the 4th Class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class. Major E. Barnes, a Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class. Capt. S. B. A. Patterson, a Political Assist. of the 2nd class to be a Political Assist. of the 1st class; Captain D. L. R. Lorimer, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd

## CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

### FOUNDATIONS OF THOUGHT.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."—In noticing yesterday (Nov. 24) the death of Professor Campbell, the great student of Sophocles, we intimated that a reason might be suggested why the Greek dramatists with all their sublimity of tragic muse fell short necessarily of Shakespeare. The Attic life was, after all, limited. The Greeks despised all foreigners as barbarians, although, in fact, they had unconciously learned much of their philosophy from them. They knew no language but their own their politics were restricted within the limits of the city state, their ships crept about the shores and islands of the Aegean, and they had no means or desire to penetrate by land into the unknown continents. The age of Shakespeare was fitted beyond all others to call into play every faculty, intellectual, moral, religious, and imaginative. The age of the revival of learning, the Reformation, and the discovery of the New World, has been so often and so eloquently described that it is needless to labour the point; but it is obvious that the age of Pericles, wonderfully complete as it was within its limits, was inevitably less "spacious." In character-drawing Shakespeare excelled the Greeks as he did all others, but Professor Campbell points out that in Sophocles, as in Shakespeare, when characters change they remain the same person; noting Ajax, Oedipus and Deianira as instances. This art is one of the highest, and sometimes even great writers fail therein. The Mr. Dombey, for example, of the last few pages of the novel bears no resemblance to the Mr. Dombey we know.

As Professor Campbell says, "in Sophocles the form and spirit of tragedy have coalesced into a perfect whole"; and to his general exposition of the subject we owe hardly less to him than to Sir Richard Jebb. Professor Campbell also composed a metrical version of the seven plays, and it is the most satisfactory in the language. Everyone knows that to translate an author into verse, except by snatches, is almost impossible, and many great intellects, as Chapman, Dryden, Pope, Cowper, Conington—have failed as actual translators, whatever merits their versions may have in other respects. Probably, however, many people who do not know Greek have read and enjoyed Sophocles through Professor Campbell, and this is a rough test of merit. Probably it is the best complete metrical rendering we have of any Greek dramatist with the exception of Frere's Aristophanes.

Professor Campbell, who, by the way, was second cousin of Thomas Campbell, the poet, was besides being a scholar, a practical man of affairs. He was greatly interested in the education of girls, and was Vice-President of the Society for promoting Hellenic studies. Long ago, in 1868, he gave a public address at the Univereity of St. Andrews on "The End of Liberal Education." Then as now attacks were being made upon Latin and Greek. He remarked: "The outcome of such a study should be an enlarged humanity—a growing consciousness of the higher things in man—an increased perception of the inward power and freedom of the human spirit. It is well that this should be combined with those other perceptions of order and uniformity and law which are so much strengthened by the sciences of nature. It is well that both should be carried up by reflection into the still higher region of philosophical inquiry. But it is a matter of common experience that the mind that has not been thus brought into contact with the past, and trained to follow the various movements of early thought, sees less of what is deepest in the life of man, and is ever liable to be enslaved by the newest hypothesis, or, what is sometimes the newest metaphysical generalisation." Scotland is highly favoured by obtaining the pick of Oxford and Cambridge's Hellenists, as Jebb, Campbell, Murray, and she well deserves them, for Scotland is the only part of the British Isles where the remuneration offered to men of learning is not shamefully inadequate.

### LORD ROBERTS ON THE ARMY.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The motion which Lord Rord Roberts has succeeded in passing in the House of Lords by 74 votes against 32 urges "the necessity for an Army strong enough to deter the most formidable nation from a landing." This implies the creation of a force of one million trained men, and, according to Lord Crewe, would involve an additional expenditure of 20 millions sterling. No other country spends such a sum as the United Kingdom would devote to the Army in accordance with Lord Roberts' proposal. The expenditure of France is roughly 41 millions sterling, that of Germany 37 millions and that of Russia 42 millions. Comparisons in expenditure between countries with a system of compulsory service and one a voluntary service system are, however, futile. If it is necessary to provide a million trained men for the security of the United Kingdom against any possible agressor, the expenditure of 47 millions sterling a year must be met as cheerfully as may be. The question is entirely one of the necessity for so large a Force as Lord Roberts proposes. Mr. Haldane's scheme of Army organisation provides for an Expeditionary Force of 165,000, of which about 65,000 would be drawn from the Regular peace establishment and 85,000 from the Reserve, while nearly 15,000 would be non-Regulars drawn from the Special Contingent and the Territorial Army. The Special Contingent consists of non-Regulars who have undertaken to serve abroad and is in fact composed mainly of the Militia, which was originally to have been transferred to the Territorial Army. Coming to the Territorial Army itself, it is impossible to give any figures as to strength, and it can only be hoped that Mr. Haldane's optimism will be justified. A rough calculation shows that the total force of trained men available for the defence of the United Kingdom would amount to something over 492,000. Lord Roberts proposes, therefore the doubling of the force for Home defence. It is unlikely that the matter will be one for other than academic discussion for some time, in view of the heavy additional expenditure on the Navy which has become necessary. Lord Cromer and Lord Lansdowne have deprecated even such discussion on account of the danger of increasing "the tension of international nerves," and the comments of a portion of the German Press on Lord Roberts' motion show that Lord Cromer's and Lord Lansdowne's fears are not unjustified. But the question cannot be passed over out of regard for foreign susceptibilities, and if its discussion results in the creation of a standard of military strength which is as generally accepted as the two-Power Naval Standard, much will have been accomplished. At present there is little agreement as to the Force required for Home defence.

### BRITAIN'S DEFENCE AND THE EXPERT.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—There are two things very evident to-day. One is that Europe is in a state of nervous erethism, the second that it is beginning to be recognised in England that the defensive power of the nation is not all that it might and ought to be. Some day it will be understood that the old proverb concerning the cobbler and his last applies in politics and statecraft as well as in the affairs of the daily round; that the lawyer, the cocoa bean merchant, or the professional politician are not necessarily better qualified to supervise and order the nation's military and naval affairs than the trained and tried soldier or sailor. When that day comes it is more than a little probable that it will be followed by an improvement in the state of Europe's nerves as well as in the defensive position of the British Empire.

In the meanwhile, with a vast crowd of lawyers attending to everything but that prime desideratum the simplification of the laws, the state of affairs does not promise very early improvement. The painful uncertainty in which the nation is plunged regarding its fitness to meet any sudden storm that may arise, even to repel, if not invasion, armed raids upon its coastal towns, is calculated to upset alike the nerves and the judgment. Lacking a chief in the War Office in whose judgment and upon whose measures it can rely confidently the nation is exposed to the vicious influence of babblers and false prophets, whilst statesmen, become more and more creatures of circumstance and bidders for the favour of the Votocracy, are apt to be blown weather-cock-wise, now north, now south, by every veering breath of popular clamour. The expert at the head is lacking, but the land is filled with the noise of experts. There are military and naval experts, who, after the manner of Mr. Le Queux, and his fellows at home and abroad, fill the Press with articles and schemes concerning the invasion and destruction of friendly nations. There are experts of peace and sociology, good money-changer souls, who find it impossible to believe that there ever will be war again under any circumstances and that the Peace of Dives guarantees for ever the integrity of all national boundaries even if the millennium still seems to be an unconscionable long way off They are of the tribe of Mr. Albert William Alderson who preaches the extinction of all war by the imposition of a world-language, forgetting that the existing languages of the world cannot be abolished and especially that there have been no wars so bitter, or even so frequent, as those amongst peoples of the same stock speaking the same or very similar tongues. Both these schools of expert shouters, the military and the pacific, fill the earth with their noise, and find large and rather unintelligent crowds to follow them and shout in chorous. The result is confusion of council, the darkening of understanding, the slackening of muscles, the increase of danger and of the fear of danger which alternates with foolish outbursts of false confidence.

The academic resolution of the Lords, supporting the well-known and oft-iterated opinion of Lord Roberts, that veteran soldier and statesman, that, for the adequate insurance of Britain's peace, there is necessary an army, active and reserve of all lines, a million strong, has, we are told upset the nerves of many folk on the Continent of Europe, and of some in the island of Britain. This is to be regretted. It need not have, would not have, done so had the military policy of England been marked by the requisite continuity, or directed by efficient chiefs. Unfortunately the case has been far otherwise. Not one of the last half dozen Secretarys of State for War can be regarded as a men who has done the State any great good. If they have not succeeded in doing it any great hurt that is due more to the luck of the State than to anything else. The Brodrick administration will be remembered only for the nickname it afforded for an undersized recruit. The Haldane administration is not likely to be much more fortunate or notable. Mr. Haldane has acted with the British Army rather as an astute pleader might with a difficult and unsatisfactory case. He has shuffled and changed and chopped, refined and explained away, making his points as they struck him in order to impress a mazed jury. He has not however held to his original brief. The wonderous improvement and strengthing, combined with economy he was to have affected are still matters problematical and largely of faith. When he first put on his harness he declared, as Lord Roberts has ever declared, that the ideal he aimed at, that England ought to aim at, was the formation of a national army a million strong. This, seeing there was a population of ever forty-four millions to defend and draw upon, at Home, without taking account of the Empire, was not an outrageously large force to dream of. But Mr. Haldane's beautiful dream faded out, and his demand of last year for something like a million men has fallen to 300,000, a demand which has not been exactly fulfilled either.

Had Mr. Haldane adhered to his original declaration, had the Government been as satisfactorily plain in either statements regarding the Army as they have been forced of late to be concerning the Navy, much good would have resulted. There would have been no necessity for the Lords to risk administering a thrill to Europe's poor nerves by iterating the Roberts' formula of defensive strength; indeed there would have been less chance of the nerves of Europe becoming dangerously jumpy to start with. Above all we would have been spared the efforts of the awful army of experts who have now taken possession of the floor, military experts, and experts in peace and brotherhood, each breed rivalling the other in brain-wrecking noise, and in a lamentable exhibition of anserous imbecility.

### OLD OFFENDERS AND MILL-HANDS.

THE "PIONEER":—Mr. Justice Russell, of the Bombay High Court, where commonsense is allowed more play than in some other tribunals that the public knows of, has been struck by a point disclosed in the Factory Commissioners' report that taking the average of a large number of convicts and an equal number of mill-hands, the former were found to weigh 10lbs a piece more than the latter. His Lordship is reported to have observed that it was an anomaly that criminals should be better kept than those who made an honest living, and therefore in sentencing a batch of old offenders he told them that in future instead of sending men of their class to put on weight in prison he should in future sentence them to whipping. There is no doubt that the objection Mr. Justice Russell has here taken to the jail system is thoroughly in accord with native sentiment on the subject when not obscured by western phrases. A visitor to a Native State in the Punjab was struck by the sight of a considerable number of men in irons strolling down the principal street, with no apparent object and no one in charge. Asking a chuprassi who they were and how they came to be abroad he was told that they were the State convicts going to get their dinners. "But how is that they are not fed inside the jail?" "Why, sahib, should the Maharaja feed them because they have committed crimes? They must go and get their food from their families." To the question why they did not take advantage of the situation and abscond the answer was simple. Their relatives would in that case take their places and therefore they could be well trusted as warders.

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## SOUTH-WEST PERSIA.

### Two Well-Governed Provinces.

"IN all the general welter of inefficiency, corruption and mal-administration, two provinces of Persia are conspicuous for their independence and the strong hand with which their business is despatched and their good Government is maintained. Luckily for ourselves, they are the two provinces of Persia in which we are especially interested, which are thus distinguishable amid the administrative chaos of the rest of the Shah's dominions."

Thus Mr. Perceval London begins an article in the "Daily Telegraph" on South-West Persia and the Gulf. The two provinces Mr. Landon has in mind are Bakhtiariland and Arabistan. Of the former he says:—

"The passes and plains of the mountains of Bakhtiariland have, as usual, produced a hardy and sturdy race, upon whose independence no invaders have made more than a transient impression. It is the same story all the world over; whether Spartan or Highlander, Macedonian Gurkha, or Bakhtiari, the man of the pass has always held his own against the man of the plain or the plateau, and, so far as external compulsion is concerned, the Bakhtiaris are as independent as the Swiss. Another highland trait, perhaps natural to those who of necessity live hardly and apart one from another, they have also preserved in full. Their hospitality is proverbial. Nowhere in the world will the English stranger be received with such full-handed and spontaneous generosity as by these mountain khans—sprung to a man from the most rackless brigand chiefs of Asia, and, when necessity, arises, brigands themselves of such prowess that the lowlanders shudder at their name, and humbly bring tribute in return for the safe conduct of their caravans. The paradox is worth a moment's notice.

"Through the south and west of Persia these Bakhtiari road-robbers are the terror of the merchant and the traveller. The organisation of the gangs is excellent, and the receivers and disposers of their loot are often to be found among the most respectable traders of the gulf and the triple rivers. Sometimes the road is parcelled out between rival bands—one bandit with a sense of humour explained to a victim who had been reduced to his trousers, that he and his friends delimited their spheres of interest on the road just as Russia and England had portioned out Persia itself. Instructions come to them from the mountains, and the vicious system of brigandage is employed with a nice and careful hand for purely political ends. Often in the past it has been against a arrival of their own race—for the internecine feuds of the Bakhtiaris are proverbial—that this brigandage has been used in order to discredit his capacity of authorty at Teheran. To-day the sudden and whose sale increase of insecurity and lawlessness in Southern Persia is rocking the Peacock Throne itself. From their inaccessible mountain peaks the Ilkhani and his brother chiefs pull the strings of much that goes on in Iran, and they are enabled to take wide views, wider perhaps than any other council in the country, because, while one brother is high in office at Teheran, two others from their voluntary exile in Paris keep Chegh-khor well posted on international questions and complications. Moreover the advance of trade and the development of the rich natural resources of this country are compelling these aristocratic mountaineers to keep in touch with every expansion of the world's demands and the business methods of those who propose to tap the hitherto hidden treasures of Khuzistan. In short these the most courtly and hospitable of Asiatic mountaineers are being forced from their immemorial isolation and reserve along paths of development at a pace which might well turn the heads of the most sedate and settled of Western peoples. The explanation of the whole matter can be given in three letters—oil.

NEW OIL FIELDS.

"Readers of Lord Curzon's standard work upon Persia may remember, hidden away in one of those chapters to which he invites the attention of the more serious minded of his audience, a reference to the naphtha bearing strata of Khuzistan. Rumour had long pointed to the north-west south-east, trend of hills in the Karun district as the source of naphtha. In a few places naphtha actually oozed through the soil and in one now known as the Meiden-i-Naftun the authorities of Shushter were in the habit of collecting and reducing to bitomen the slow escape of naphtha into a mountain stream. The reference that Lord Curzon made has borne fruit. One or two Europeans passed through the district, and one of them, the learned and ubiquitous Frenchman. M. de Morgan, reported the promise of the district. It is well-known that Mr. Darcy, with the help of the Burma Oil Company, has prospected widely along the indicated stretch of territory, and that at last the efforts of the Concession Syndicate have been crowned with a large and significant measure of success. The writer has had the good fortune to pay a visit to the new oil-field but, feels obliged to respect the wish of the syndicate that no detailed information should be made public until final assurances and arrangements have been completed. Enough, however, is already within the knowledge of the public which is interested in this important and to the British Empire, this almost vital question of the world's oil supply, to justify me in saying that the warmest congratulations are due to the Englishmen who have secured the entire monopoly and are now working for the full development of this invaluable discovery among the scorched and remote hills of this Bakhtiari country."

IRRIGATION IN ARABISTAN.

With regard to Arabistan Mr. Landon writes:—"Under the strict and paternal government of the Sheikh of Mohammera security for life and property is grimly ensured, and some real chance of making progress exists in this rich riverine Province. And wealth lies round them to their hands, for the lands through which the cold and clounded Karun meanders on its way to the sea offers a chance which the activity and commonsense of the trading Arabs and Luris who chiefly inhabit it will in a few years confirm as a heritage worth preserving. For these men are no fools, and will throw away no chance of acquiring wealth. Of a fertility remarkable even in a country of which every acre responds magically to the grateful touch of the long lost water, nowhere, probably in the older world, was irrigation as splendidly conceived or as magnificently carried out as along these now dry and barren Karun levels. Even a Garstin or a Willcocks might hesitate before the tremendous activities of a Shapur. The river at Shushter was treated by these Imperial agriculturists much as a trickle of water down a sandy beach is cabined confined, dammed, and reshannelled by children at play. New channels were built for the long suffering waters, new dams, new mills, new ganats—the stream was turned now on one side of the town, now on the other, much as a barber switches on water, now from the hot and now from the cold tap of his shampooing basin. Was the water too low in the Ab-i-Gerger, let another dram be built forty miles down the river; was it too high—why, cut down the Shatait causeway and relieve the strain. Was the Shatait branch scouring as channel for itself, to the danger of the new bridge—why, cut off the water altogether and pave thw hoe riverelbed, workers dry-shod to a man. Is there need of water on Shushter Island?—cut a new channel through the living rock and give it to her. Nor was this gigantic work at Shushter itself more than the beginnings of Shapur's enormous irrigation scheme. He—or, perhaps, his Imperial captive, the Roman Emperor Valerian, for him—took wide views, and for eighty miles downstream the waters of the Karun were shepherded between banks, and kept at last within a due and proper channel. There is no question as one streams slowly downstream, that the course persued by the river is that which gravitation at a certain moment compelled; here it is straight as a rule for ten miles—there its ten mile course advances but one or two. But always the banks are proof of the domination of man. Winding or straight the Karun has to keep steadily to its one course for the future, and the harness of man was once for all laid, upon its back. Other rivers have found new channels for themselves, and even new destinies and outlets through the desert sands of this boarder land, but the Karun's course was fixed for good by Shapur's embankments, and, once fixed he laid it under enormous contribution again and again between the mills of Shushter and its confluence with the warm waters of the Euphrates and Tigris. Yet neglect brought in its wake the inevitable results and there is hardly a more barren tract in Mesopotamia than the wide, empty deserts through which the old irrigation channels can still be traced for leagues on both sides of the Karun. But all this is to be altered, and once again we are to be congratulated that the good old days are to be revived by English enterprise and English capital. Willcocks has the huge scheme in hand, and from his centre, across the Turkish border, the vast ever-widening network of water will spread, until even the new gardens of Arabistan will form but an enclave of this new Egypt."

BRITISH INTEREST.

"For these two causes, oil and water begotten respectively," concludes Mr. Landon, "we in England have every reason to watch and guard our interests along these friendly banks and beside these friendly hills. No other country has the slightest standing compared with us. If the German Emperor had wished to provide an object lesson of German insignificance in this corner of Persia he could not have done better than he has by building a German compound on the river bank at Mahammera, cheek-by-jowl with Lynch's compound. The two are of about equal extent. In Lynch's however, there is barely room to move between the vast heaps of grain and bundles, bags, and boxes of dates. The alley ways between the mountainous stores hum with the busy talk of merchants and traders, farmers, bunias, agents and advance speculators. The German compound, on the other hand, is an exhibition of refuse heaps and nettles. From side to side and corner to corner it is foul with midden stenches and wholly neglected, save where the natives treat it with scant respect. Under the eyes of the mixed and far-brought inhabitants of this, the coming sphere of Eastern activity, a wholesome contrast is daily exhibited for their consideration, and it is to be hoped that the carelessness and ignorance of the Home Government will not desert this splendid little corner of Englishmade prosperity. Its neglect in the clauses of the Anglo-Russian agreement was recently explained by a visiting German as having been due to the fact that the English possessed already all that was worth possessing in the whole country! This is a reason, however, that will hardly commend itself to the public, and it is sincerely to be hoped that when, at last, an attempt is made by us to regain the position in Southern Persia which the recent Convention has jeopardised so seriously, our vital interests in the Gulf and in this invaluable little hinterland will not again be ignored. For in the Bakhtiari oilfield lies our last chance of making good the deficiency of the British Empire in to-morrow's naval fuel, and close below the surface of the thirsty plains that lie behind Mohammera are treasures that may become almost as indispensable, treasures that no other Power must garner. For the north end of the Gulf has been for centuries a British sphere of interest, and at last its untold wealth seems waiting to reward our patience and our foresight, if we will but stretch out our hands. The future of this, the traditional site of the Garden of Eden, seems bright with a promise that it would be hard to match to-day in either hemisphere—and it is for the English to take it or leave it for others."

### WHERE THRIFT IS NOT A VIRTUE.

Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P., has a useful article on the effect of the Old Age Pensions on Thrift, in the "Westminster Gazette."

"How will the Old-Age Pensions affect Thrift? is a question which disturbs a good many people," he says. "An intelligent answer will depend at the outset on how Thrift is defined.

"Let us take the case of an agricultural labourer, married, and with children, trying to fulfil his duties on a wage of from 9s. to 15s. per week. Is it 'thrifty' for him to save for an old age which he may never see? Obviously, every halfpenny he receive can be economically spent in rent, food, clothing, recreation. Thrift is not saving off immediate necessities, because then it is being practised at the expense of life itself. Thrift comes in only after necessities have been provided for.

"Great classes of people—all those living on the poverty-line—are, therfore, below the ranks where thrift becomes a virtue. Their incomes are only sufficient, if that, to enbale them to replace the wear and tear of a workman's life. An old-age pension to them, therefore, means nothing more than a rescue from what is otherwise inevitable—pauperism. So far as they are concerned, their thirft, or lack of thirft, is not affected by any old-age pension provision by the State.

"What is the effect of a pension upon those who might save a little for an annuity, or other form of postponed income? It is sometimes assumed that these people will calmly sit down and argue: 'I can save twopence a week. But why need I? At seventy I shall get five shillings a week though I save nothing. So let me eat, drink, and be merry now.'

MISREADING HUMAN NATURE.

"This, however, is a gross misreading of human nature. Five shillings a week at seventy or at sixty-five is not a prospect sufficiently enticing to the careful man to induce him to say: That is enough. For every ten men who save in order that they may not be in absolute want a hundred save in order that they may enjoy some little comfort in their old age. The recklessness which will be satisfied with five shillings is sufficiently strong to be heedless of the morrow, five shillings or no five shillings.

"It is not increased to any appreciable degree by such a small and remote security as an old-age pension may give it, and it is far more of a caricature than a sober picture of the mind of the poorer classes to show a man who will be entitled to 5s. a week at seventy spending two pence per week on beer which would otherwise go to a friendly society. As Mr. Burt put it in the House of Commons last June: 'Would anyone imagine that a man in the prime of life would become less thrifty than he otherwise would be by the prospect of getting a pension of 5s. a week which, added to 10s., would bring his income up to 15s.?'

"Indeed, the effect of a pension was well illustrated in a conversation I had the other day with a claimant for one in the North of Scotland. 'I am glad,' he said, 'I have a few shillings a week of my own. That, with the 5s., will keep me in clover. It was hard work saving. So little could I do, I often thought of giving it up. A spree to-day seemed much better than saving, saving, saving, to keep myself off the rates. Had I known I was to get 5s. added to it, I might have saved more, and the job would not have been so hard.'

"I am, therefore, of opinion that the thrifty man will be encouraged to be more thrifty still when a modicum of comfort [illegible] secured to him."

### THE WANT OF LAITY AND CLERGY.

"THERE is a greater Church difficulty, it was pointed out the other day at Manchester, than the want of clergy, and that is the want of laity. If the Church of England were adequately furnished with earnest and instructed laymen, they would take care that she did not lack what our forefathers called a 'sufficient' priesthood—sufficient in learning as well as in numbers," says the "Church Times."

"The subject of the training of the clergy is closely connected with that of a due supply, of clergy; for while, on the one hand, a higher standard of requirement tends to limit the supply on the other hand the imposition upon candidates for Holy Orders of a long course of study and preperation makes it feasible to draw men from a wider social area than has been usual during the last century and a half testing them, sifting them, cultivating them, and stamping them with the mark of a dedicated life.

"Even were it possible to go on looking to the gently-born class for a large enough supply of ordinands, it would still be necessary to put them through a strictly professional training for the proper exercise of their vocation.

"Everyone is lamenting the really serious decrease in the number of men who take Holy Orders. With a daily net addition to the population of nearly a thousand souls, representing an annual addition to the Church's responsibilities of a city of the size of Bristol, the number of deacons ordained had last year fallen in twenty-one years from 814 to 587, though it has happily leapt up again in the last twelve-month to 668. The proportion to every 100,000 of the population of England and Wales had sunk in two decades from 2·7 to 1·7.

"There are also the considerable needs of the Colonial and missionary Churches to be taken into account. It is not surprising if men have begun to ask whether the Church of England must not deliberately draw in her cords and shorten her stakes, and, abandoning the attempt to minister to the whole nation, frankly become once more a Mission. There are many grave reasons to be adduced against the acceptance of Liberationism, but we have never understood the argument for Church 'establishment' that it secures to every man, woman, and child in England the ministrations of religion. What has 'establishment' done to provide these ministrations for the twenty millions of our urban population? How does it prevent the little hamlet of a few score souls from becoming derelict?

"In the rather uninspiring report on the supply and training of candidates for Holy Orders presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the Dean of Winchester's Committee, the remark is made that 'as a National Church' we are bound to consider the spiritual needs of the whole nation. The pharse is a vague one. It cannot surely be meant that a task which the Church of England might without fault neglect as a portion of the Catholic fellowship she is bound to perform by virtue of some imaginary compact with the nation or allegiance to the State. It is absolutely certain that no Englishman or English-woman will ask for the ministrations of religion at the Church's hands and be refused them—established or disestablished. But whether she can seek out the erring and the lost must depend on her resources in men and machinery.

FAILURE OF SPIRITUAL VITALITY.

"The alarming diminution, however, in the number of the ordained may not be so disquieting if it prove to be confined to the supply of candidates from the cultivated classes. Whether the cause of this shrinking in the supply is mainly financial, or is to be found in the intellectual unsettlement of the age, or in the ebb of the ecclesiastical movement, or in the disinclination of the modern parent to influence a son's thoughts in the direction of the higher life, or in the secularisation of the atmosphere of school and college, there still remains untapped the potential supply to be obtained from the general body of the Christian people.

"'It is true that in the 'failure of spiritual vitality, at the very centre of English life, of which the Headmaster of Eton has spoken, in the clamorous appeal of the world, in the demand that this present life shall be made pleasant we find the symptoms of a deep-seated disease which is eating into the spiritual life of the middle and lower class almost as much as of the upper class. Nevertheless, the area of supply being already widened, the number of young men who realise a vocation to the priesthood and desire to fit themselves for it is seen to be amply sufficient for the Church's needs.

"A sum of over £40,000 a year is spent on assistance to candidates. Surely, the Church of England ought to be able to raise yearly at least £100,000 for this primary need of her life. Almost all the old exhibitionary aids intended for 'poor clerks' at Oxford and Cambridge have been 'reformed' away from their original purpose and handed practically to the wealthier classes. But if a new generation of pious benefactors would found Ordination Exhibitions at our Universities, at Theological Colleges, and at Secondary Schools, as they now endow lifeboats and cots in hospitals, it is not seriously to be apprehended that a Commission or Disestablishing Act would interfere with them. But the whole machinery of aid and preparation must be co-ordinated and systematised.

"Our Church, an expert has 'said, has at present no system of clerical education. Now such education ought to be a fundamental department of Church finance and organisation. And the aim must in every case be, not to help any particular 'deserving' individual to get ordained, or to 'throw open' the ministry of the Church as a career for a class that has hitherto been more or less debarred from it, but rather to furnish the Church with the best available instruments for doing her Master's work.

"The standard, whether spiritual or intellectual, must not be lowered, but if possible, raised. So far as the lessened number of Ordination candidates has been due to the exclusion of the inefficient and the secular-minded, it is a healthy sign. The Dean of Winchester's Committee, on which views hostile to anything like seminarism or over-professionalism were fully represented, 'emphasises the opinion that that a full and specific course of professional training should, as a rule, be deemed essential for all those who are to be admitted to Holy Orders."

"It is only by such a searching and moulding course of humane and theological study in an atmosphere of cultured and devout Churchmanship of a very definite but not necessarily narrow kind—Mr. Frere is not afraid to insist on a 'strict' or even ascetic manner of life—that the experiment of recruiting the sacred ministry from all classes of life can overcome the obvious difficulties.

"A last word. There must be no watering down of Christian doctrine in order to swell the clergy list with a crowd of men of undecided theological convictions. Shepherds who are uncertain which way to lead their flocks are in a wholly false and mischievous position. The Church does not exist for the clergy, but the clergy for the Church."

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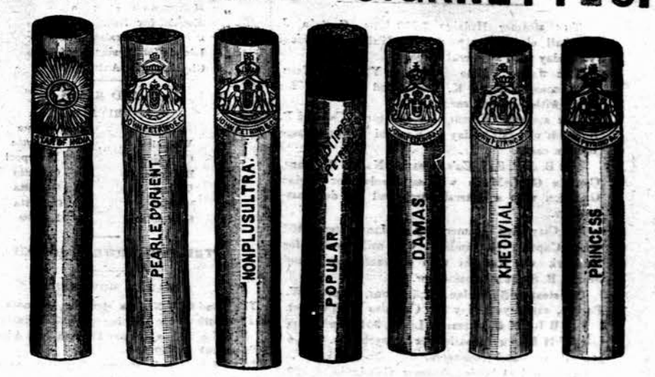


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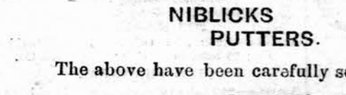

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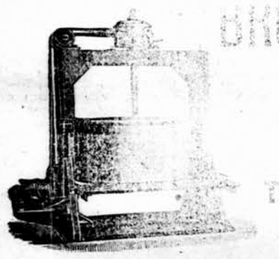

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# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### SUIT AGAINST THE CORPORATION FOR DAMAGES.

### Alleged Wrongful Dismissal.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman resumed hearing of the suit brought by Feroze Jamshedji Mulla Fereze against the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, in which the plaintiff's claim was that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 3,360 being twelve months' salary at the rate of Rs. 280 per mensem, and such sum as may be found due on taking accounts for loss of interest in the Municipal Pension Fund, and Rs. 10,000 for damages for wrongful dismissal from service and loss of reputation on account of the wrongful acts of the defendants, etc. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Jardine reading the evidence of Mr. Sherring, the Deputy Water Works Engineer. Mr. Sherring in his evidence, among other things, stated that he had experience in England in water engineering for about ten years. He knew the plaintiff. The Sitaram Buildings fire took place on Friday night, the 7th June, 1907. At that time plaintiff was Chief Inspector, Water Works Department. He had known plaintiff for about four and-a-half years and was satisfied with the way he carried out the duties of Chief Inspector. In his letter to the Commissioner, Mr. Sherring submitted: "It is a delicate and perhaps a dangerous matter to point out inaccuracies in reports submitted by the Municipal Commissioner, but bearing in mind that the Commissioner's views on technical matters are usually based on information received from Municipal officers," he (Mr. Sherring) asked indulgence in this matter to comment on some portions of the report. The real issue was whether the "18-inch sluice valve" opposite the Queen's Road was open or shut when the fire broke out; if open, water for extinguishing the fire would have been available at 8-38 p.m. Water was not then available and the evidence clearly proved that this was solely due to the sluice valve being shut when the fire broke out. The diagram from the Pressure Recorder at the Floral Fountain proved beyond doubt that water under good pressure was available there at 8-36 p.m. Although some doubt is cast on these statements, he observed, no other explanation was forthcoming. At 8-31 p.m. when he received the alarm of fire, the Chief Inspector was standing at the door of his residence at Apollo Bunder. He at once directed the Chief Inspector to give orders, through telephone connection, to Gowalia Tank and the Babula Tank Chowkies. The Chief Inspector informed him that Tansa water had been already turned to the Fort and Colaba District and that everything appeared in order. The conversation through telephone occupied about four minutes. He then directed the Chief Inspector to proceed at once to the fire. The Chief Inspector arrived at the Market Exchange at 8-51 p.m. After making the necessary arrangements, he started for the 18 inch sluice valve (Esplanade) and by about 9 p.m. water from the mains was available at the fire. After careful consideration he maintained that the Chief Inspector dealt promptly with the matter. One section of the building was practically gutted, but had the water supply been delayed for a further 15 minutes the adjacent buildings would have been alight from top to bottom. In conclusion, he added that at almost every fire which has occurred during the day time or at night, the Chief Inspector had been the first Water Department Inspector to arrive on the scene. Of course, he said, he was paid to attend to these duties, but a little appreciation would help to sweeten a somewhat hard life.

OPENING ADDRESS.

Mr. Lowndes in opening the case said that a very influential Committee was appointed to discuss the question arising out of the Sitaram building Fire. The Corporation thought it a very scandalous case, and held the Chief Inspector liable. The Chief Inspector and Mr. Sherring offer Bala on the altar of public opinion; that Bala was responsible was a mere guess. The man who was responsible was certainly the one highest on the list and not a chawiwalla. The evidence of the Inspector and the chawiwalla are materials for the way of conducting enquiries by responsible Municipal officers, and to show whether plaintiff did not make a deliberate and false report to the Commissioner Mr. Lowndes then referred to the contradictions in the evidence of the plaintiff. It was a lamentable thing that nobody should be held responsible for a fire, and, so far as the Municipality was concerned, there were sufficient grounds for the dismissal of the plaintiff; it was found that he did not discharge his duties and rise equal to the occasion. Counsel then laid stress on the Judgment of the Small Cause Court in a case against the plaintiff, and said that if it was proved therein that he had perjured himself, there was another strong case for a dismissal from service. It is a logical result of the conclusion which the judgment of the Small Cause Court raises. The whole question at issue was whether the dismissal was wrongful, and counsel contended there was sufficient evidence on record to show that plaintiff was justly dealt with. Then there were other charges. The learned counsel then quoted authorities and showed that the Municipal Commissioner had every right to dismiss his subordinate. This was the first preliminary point urged by Mr. Lowndes.

The Judge: Without any prejudice, I must also say that the preliminary point now raised was not quite favourable to the plaintiff.

Mr. Jardine, I shall consider over this question. Mr. Jardine submitted that his client cannot pay the costs of a very long enquiry, like the Municipality.

Mr. Jardine after consultation with his client and solicitors submitted there was no chance of an agreement in the matter.

Continuing Mr. Lowndes said that the charges were three in number: one was in connection with money received by plaintiff from Mr. Vakil. This amount was entered in the account book of Mr. Vakil, who is a respectable man and who has, according to plaintiff, no grudge against him. The second was a payment by Mr. Telang of a sum of Rs. 200 and the circumstances under which the amount was paid was already set forth in the written statement. Counsel here narrated the circumstances showing how and when these payments were made. He said this was a more flagrant case and that his Lordship would have the direct evidence of the men who actually paid these amounts.

Questions of taking bribes were often difficult to prove and for some reason or other parties would not come forward to give evidence in such cases. The third case was a case of misappropriation of municipal money. On the 21st December Mr. Zuirhoist on behalf of Messrs Marsland and Price had actually paid the plaintiff money which he had misappropriated. To prove this, counsel said, there would be the evidence of Mr. Zuirhoist and of Mr. Price, who is a gentleman of respectability. When Mr. Price met the plaintiff, he asked him why no receipt for the money was sent to him. When this point was put to the plaintiff in cross-examination, he denied everything and had actually fenced the question. Still there is very strong evidence against the plaintiff, which would be proved by the examination of Mr. Zuirhoist and Mr. Price. The endorsement of the plaintiff "Receive this money" was quite out of place and the whole story, counsel, said was an absolute fabrication.

VAKIL'S EVIDENCE.

After this, the evidence of Mr. Vakil was gone into. Examined by Mr. Lowndes, the witness said that he had property in Bombay. That was ancestral property. The Girgaum property was his share. There was a house on it when his father died in 1905, but that house was left incomplete. He completed it after the death of his father. He had some trouble with water connections there and there was some correspondence between him and the Water Works Department. He employed a plumber named Esuf Ali Alibhoy. He wanted two taps on each floor. In consequence of what his plumber told him, he went to the house of the plaintiff. Before that he had not seen the plaintiff. He went to his house on the 31st October 1906. It was in the morning that he went to his house at Grant-road corner near the Tram Terminus. Witness saw a Parsee lady at the entrance of the house, who informed plaintiff of the arrival of the witness. When he came, the plumber introduced the witness to the plaintiff in the Gujerati language. Witness then requested plaintiff to arrange for two taps. The plumber asked at the same time: "Have you arranged the matter?" Witness told him: "If you want anything, please tell me personally what you want." Plaintiff said he would take Rs. 200, and said to witness: "You have got so many thousands of rupees from your father." Witness said Rs 200 was too much but he would pay Rs. 25. Then the plumber of the witness interfered and said: "Pay Mr. Mulla Feroz Rs. 50." This was accepted by the plaintiff who promised witness two taps. Witness went to the plaintiff on the 1st of November in company with the plumber and paid plaintiff Rs. 50. Witness paid him the amount in person in cash to the plaintiff. Witness said he used to keep regularly a Cash Memo Book in which he made entries. The amount was entered in that book.

(Here the entry "Paid Rs. 50 to M. P. on account of water connections" was put in.)

Continuing, witness said that on the 15th November he got the order allowing two taps. He had no enmity whatever against the plaintiff.

The witness was then re-examined by Mr. Jardine

Did you think it was wrong or right to make these payments? I do not think either way.

Continuing witness said that he knew that such practice was going on. He would not call that a bribe.

The Judge:—What do you call it then?

The witness: I would call it "Dastori."

Continuing, witness said that Bribe was in connection with the amount paid to Government servants. He did not pay any Dastori to any other in connection with his house. Witness said that he was for some time a guard, in 1878 or 1876. He had left it because of an accident. Since then he had not done any business. He had his father's property on which he was depending.

He used to manage his father's business. His uncle was Mr. Vakil and he did not work as his clerk. He knew Mr. Spencer, the Registrar of the Small Causes Court, but he did not know the father of Mr. Spencer.

Did the Registrar of the Small Causes Court hold an inquiry about your conduct?—No.

Was there a charge of misappropriation against you?—No, I do not know who instructed you to put that question. I would like to take steps against them.

For some time of your life did you not frequent the Polies Court?—I used to go there for some time.

Were you not on bad terms with your father?—No.

You know Mr. Wellinkar, the pleader?—Yes.

You know Mr. Khapardia, the pleader?—Yes, they step near my house.

The Judge: How will it damn his character by living near pleaders? (Laughter).

Continuing, witness said that he had no Law office in Girgaum. He was charged before the late Mr. Kursondas of being a law tout. That charge was dismissed and it was declared that he was not a Law Tout.

Witness: My Lord, these are questions intended to disgrace my character.

Mr. Lowndes: I would give you a full chance of vindicating you character.

Continuing, witness said that in June 1907 he went to complain to Mr. Edwardes about Mulla Feroz. It was some time after the Sitaram building fire. His complaint was not about that Rs. 50 paid to the plaintiff but the latter demanded Rs 200 in connection with the water works. He then went to Mr. Edwardes and complained about this. He said he had already paid Rs. 50 and asked "what is all this to?" Questioned as to why there was a delay in complaining, witness said he was expecting a reply from the Water Engineer's Department. He produced the entry in his book before Mr. Edwardes, who asked him to go to his solicitors.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

## THE BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

### Claim against Defendants' Commission.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar disposed of a suit brought by Dewan Bahadur Kastarchand Abirchand Daga of Bikaner, carrying on business in Bombay under the name of Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand, against Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and Ghatoorbhuj Gordhan, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendants be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 1,39,393-13-7, with interest and costs; that in default of payment, the eight-annas share of the defendants in the commission in the Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, may be sold by order of the Court, subject to certain conditions in the agreement of 26th February 1907, and the net proceeds of the sale applied towards payment of the plaintiff's claim, etc.

The plaintiff stated that, by a mortgage deed dated 26th February 1907, the defendants promised to pay to him, on the 25th February 1908, the sum of Rs. 1,25,000, with interest, and as security for repayment, transferred and assigned to him the eight annas share in the commission of the Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, to which they were entitled, and also the equity of redemption in 389 shares of the Company, pledged by the defendant Chatoorbhooj Gordhan with the plaintiff. Under a consent decree passed by this Court on 19th December 1907, in a suit brought by plaintiff against the second defendant Chaturbhuj in respect of the 389 shares, the shares were sold by public auction and the surplus of the sale proceeds, Rs. 1,834-5-6, was retained by the plaintiff, for which he was willing to give credit to the defendants in this suit. By a writing dated 15th August 1907, the defendant promised to pay to the plaintiff for and take up 150 shares of the Berar Manufacturing Company at the rate of Rs. 365 per share with interest; and as security for such repayment, gave to plaintiff a further charge, by way of second mortgage, to the extent of Rs. 12,000, on his six annas share in the commission. The defendant failed to pay for the 150 shares, and the plaintiff believed there would be a deficiency of Rs. 26,000 on realisation of the shares. Plaintiff said that at present, no right had occurred to the defendants to claim or receive the commission, because they had not held 400 shares as provided in the agreement.

The first defendant, in his written statement of defence, said that the mortgage deed and the agreement were not operative and binding upon him. The documents and their execution were obtained from this defendant by undue influence, coercion, and threats of criminal prosecution. He put his signatures to the documents without any consideration, and as such they were not binding upon him. He counter-claimed that the agreement and mortgage deed may be set aside and cancelled. If proper accounts were taken, a much smaller sum would be found due by him to the plaintiff, and not the sum mentioned in the plaint.

Neither of the defendants was present at the hearing, and there was no appearance on behalf of either of them. After hearing evidence, his Lordship held that the plea of undue influence, coercion, and threat was not proved, and passed a decree in plaintiff's favour for the amount claimed by him.

## THE EXPLOSIVE ACT OF 1884.

### Reduction of Sentences.

On the Applicate side of the Bombay High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavakar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an application for revision made by Chanappa Irsangappa, who was in February last convicted by Mr. V. R. Kelkar, First Class Mogistrate at Sholapur, of committing a breach of a condition in the license granted under Section 14 of the rules made under the Explosive Act 4 of 1884, and was fined Rs. 160, or, in default simple imprisonment for three months. It was also ordered that the fireworks, with the receptacle, be forfeited. The Sessions Judge of Sholapur, Mr. T. Walker, refused on the 24th March last to refer the case to the High Court under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the accused; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The accused possessed 1,223lbs. of manufactured fireworks, while according to the license, the maximum quantity to be possessed by him was 50lbs. The accused admitted that, deducting the weight of the boxes, 1,223lbs. of manufactured fireworks, were found on his shop on the 21st October, 1907, and that the police kept 50lbs. out of the quantity in his shop. The accused admitted the offence, and showed no cause why he should not be convicted.

On appeal to Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, he stated that, under Section 414, Criminal Procedure Code, there was no appeal from this summary conviction. Though the sentences of fine and forfeiture were more severe than Mr. Walker should have passed himself or confirmed in appeal, still as regarded the severity of sentence, he thought it more proper that appellant should move the High Court himself, if so advised, than that he should refer it under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.

It was urged on behalf of the appellant before their Lordships that the license had been misconstrued. The license to possess 50lbs. of fireworks had been hitherto understood to mean the weight of actual powder, and not the weight including the weight of paper coverings. The order forfeiting the whole of the goods was improper and unjust.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence to a fine of Rs. 5, or in default. of payment, simple imprisonment for a fortnight. The Court set aside the order of forfeiture made by the Magistrate, and substituted the following order:—The fireworks to be returned to the accused as he may apply for in such quantities as are whithin his license.

In another case, Shidramappa bin Ramappa was charged before the same Magistrate with a similar offence, and was fined Rs. 100, or in default of payment 1 1/2 months' simple imprisonment. Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, rejected an appeal made to him by the accused. Mr. D. W. Pilgamkar appeared before their Lordships for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown. In this case the accused was charged with posseasing 717 lbs. of fireworks and breaking the conditions of his license.

It was urged on behalf of the accused that the lower Court erred in holding that there was no appeal from this summary trial. It was argued that there could not be a summary trial under the Explosives Act. There was no brench of license committed by the accused. It was not properly construed. The rule under which the trial had taken place. and the convictions and sentence passed, were ultra vires.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence to a fine of Rs. 5; or in default of payment, simple imprisonment for a fortnight. The Court set aside the order of forfeiture made by the Magistrate, and substituted an order similar to the one made in the above case.

## POLICE COURT.

### MAX BLOOM RE-ARRESTED.

### Charged with Cheating.

Max J. Bloom, the Russian Jew, who escaped from Bombay in August of last year, while his trial was pending in the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on a charge of cheating Kanjimul Bhagwanmul, jewellers of Medows Street, in respect of jewellery of the value of Rs. 6,000, was brought back to Bombay on Sunday by Inspector Morris from South Africa by the s. s. "Umzumbi."

Bloom, who was arrested in connection with the offence in May 1907 and Mrs. Bloom, were placed before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate. They were charged with cheating and abetment. Mrs. Bloom was discharged, but her husband was committed to the Sessions which were to commence on the 2nd September, 1907. He was released on bail of Rs. 10,000, Rs. 5,000 in his own recognizance and a surety of Rs. 5,000 A native house owner stood surety for him by depositing the title deeds of his house. During the same month Bloom left Bombay ostensibly for Karachi saying that he would return on the 30th of the same month. He failed to do so, and as his bail did not expire until 2nd September, nothing could be done. It appeared from police inquiries that instead of going to Karachi, Bloom went straight across the country to Tuticorin and Colombo and as the Greek ship "Karamiai" dropped down the harbour there bound for South Africa, he boarded her and told the Captain that a gentleman who had booked his passage had not been able to catch the boat and he had come to take his place. The Captain agreed to take him. On the 2nd September Bloom did not appear at the High Court to take his trial and he was declared a fugitive offender. Mrs. Bloom set sail for South Africa in the s.s. "Sultan" on the 6th September. The bail placed up for the appearance of Bloom was estreated by the High Court. While in South Africa, Bloom was again in trouble. He was tried under the name of Hilliards before Mr. Justice Done-Wilson on a charge of robbery and theft at the Circuit Court at Durban and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. As a result of the correspondence between Bombay and Johannesburg, Hilliard's fingerslips and photo were sent to Bombay, and he was recognised as Bloom by Inspector Morris who was in charge of the Bombay case against him. Extradition of Bloom was then applied for by the Bombay Government, and as a result, Inspector Morris was deputed to Natal to apply for his extradition on the spot. On the 27th October last, Sir Mathew Nathan, Governor of Natal, signed a warrant remitting the unexpired two years of Bloom's Natal sentence. He was discharged on the 4th November. Inspector Morris left Durban with Bloom on the 10th November and arrived in Bombay on Sunday. Yesterday Bloom was placed before Mr. Dracup at the Esplanade Police Court and was remanded in jail till the 14th instant.

## A PRESS PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of the case in which Inspector Sullivan of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Hacidas Kursondas Thaker, editor and proprietor of a Gujrati weekly, called the "Hind Swarajya" or the "Indian Home Ruler," with making a false declaration. Mr. Dessi, Pleader, defended the accused. It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused had in his declaration, required under the Newspaper Press Act, stated that the "Hind Swarajya" was printed at the Sumati Press, Kalbadevi Road, though there was no such press in existence. The Magistrate held that the charge was proved by the prosecution and convicted and sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or, in default, to undergo three months' further rigorous imprisonment.

## TOWN HALL.

### Grand Recital by Rafalewski and Miss Lili Sharp.

As announced in another column, M. Rafalewski and Miss Lili Sharp, after a long tour of six months—appearing in Lisben (before the late King Carlos), Constantinople (before H. I. H. The Sultan of Turkey), Athens (before the King of Greece), Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, and other parts of Egypt, etc.—will, ere proceeding on their tour of the world, give one grand recital at the Town Hall on Tuesday, December 8th at 9-30. Judging from the remarkably enthusiastic Press notices they have received in all parts of the world, a great treat is in store for all our music lovers, whether they be admirers of the piano, violin, or voice. Rafalewski will play on his famous violin, valued at £750, and Miss Lili Sharp is down for some of her choicest numbers, including the great scene from "La Traviata," "Ah, fers e lui," in which she reaches the E. alt. with ease. She will also show her versatility by singing the sweet little cradle song "Sleep, Little Dove," by Rafalewski, and dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Manchester, and the favourite old Scotch song "I'm owre young to marry yet," which, as sung by Miss Sharp, is a gem. Rafalewski in his song (accompanying himself) "Love, could I only tell thee" proved himself an adept at vocalisation, besides being a master of the piano and violin. His voice is beautifully rich and deep, while his rendering of the words and air are sympathetic to a degree. The expression also displayed by him in a Nocturne by Chopin on the piano was nothing short of marvellous. It is impossible to describe the strange charm of effect. The attendance at their farewell concert in Colombo was easily a record, there being 600 people present including the Hon. Mr. Hugh Clifford, Captain Curling, Sir Joseph and Lady Hutchinson, etc. After their recital in Madras the "Mail" said "They are really the best that have been heard in India. Miss Sharp is a brilliant Soprano, with a magnificent voice and great range: her singing is a real treat. We cannot speak too highly of M. Rafalewski. He is, apart from being a really brilliant pianist, a splendid violinist, and he has a very good baritone voice. Their concert is a treat not to be missed." Even in the accompaniments to his wife's songs, Rafalewski is 'as if to the manner born' and in this respect alone his playing is a lesson to all. The plan is now open at Marcks and Co., where the special concessions allowed to bona-fide students can be ascertained. We wish them a bumper house.

## ALL SAINTS COMMUNITY.

### Sale of Work in the Fort.

For the benefit of the All Saints community a sale of work was held in the Cathedral Girls' School, Fort, last evening and it will be continued to-day from 4 to 7 p.m. The big room on the ground-floor has been prettily decorated with palm leaves and flower pots and divided, with consummate taste, into various stalls. Several ladies have kindly supplied the beautiful and useful articles displayed at the various stalls: and the dainties at the Refreshment stall which was held in the Garden were also supplied by many kind ladies. There has been an unusually large supply of toys and dressed dolls; and many useful and fancy articles for ladies and children are available. The following ladies assisted at the stalls:—Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Jardine, Mrs. Childe, Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. C. Wadia, Mrs. Stanley Reed, Miss Procter, Miss Spence, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Dickens, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Dinsmeck, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Glazebrook, Miss Dixon and Miss Fuller. The butter and milk and cream were supplied by the British Express Dairy and the Western Dairy while Mr. Cosmaglia supplied the ices.

The sale will commence at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the admission is free.

## HIGH COURT.—DEC. 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

260-08 Nanu and H and Co, Mahomed R A ... Bari vs Madhow R Ghaugurde.
327-08 Mehta D and D, Chandmal Sobhachand vs Lattaprasad Laljimal and others.
847-08 S A Tyabji Abdool Vahed Gammberally and orders vs Dhondibai Panduji and others.
859-08 Kanga and P, J A Beghie and Co vs Goculdas Amthasa.
892-08 Jamsetji R D, Motilal Dayabhai and Co vs Merwanji Cursetji.
895-08 Jamsetji K H D, Motilal Dayabhai and Co vs Bai Putlibai Girdhar.
905-08 Wadia G and Co, Bhugwandas Vishram and Co vs Thacker Mowji Amersy.
910-08 Payne and Co, Bhugwandas Tricumdas vs Lakhmidas Purshotam and others.
911-08 Captain and Co, Goverdhandas Tejpal and others vs Sadhoo Ram Bhushandaoji.
918-08 Edgelow G W and Co, Balkisandas Vanarabidas vs Chagonlal Raghunathdas, Daphtary F and D.
922-08 Edgelow G W and Co, The K and S Motor Car Co, vs A G Hate.
925-08 Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Moti widow vs Pandharinath Madhowji Rele.
928-08 Madhowji K and Co, Damodar Cullianji vs Sha Jugalkishan Ghamshamlal and Co Hiralal and Co, Daphtary F and D.
932-08 C P D Cunha, Dinshaw Framji marker vs Dossibai Framji marker, Inahubhai J and M.
942-08 Thakurdas and Co, Herantodiam vs Jethabhai Javerchand Javari and another.

Undefended New Long Cause.

823-08 Captain and V, The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mahamed Sidick Haji Abdul Mowla.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

546-08 Dikshit D and S. Shankernath Guru Kasinath vs Chambelinath Foolnath and others, Khunderao M. part heard.
192-08 Tyabji D and Co Lalbhai Chunilal the firm vs Kapadia Bros the firm Mulla and M.
106-08 Little and Co A. Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabhai Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P.
714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Lalcobhoy Wadia G and Co part heard.
622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khairs Thakurdas and Co.
298-07 Madhavji K and C Vallubhram Hemchand vs Chamsey Parbat Captain and V. Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.
422-07 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgouri vs Vrazlal Govindji Matubhoy J and M.
340-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansy Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.
477-08 Raghavaya B and N. Hirji Lilakhar and anothers vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji, and another Khunderao D and M.
738-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabn and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.
151-07 Payne and Co Dewa Tulla vs Raichand Khasal and others Tyabji D and Co.
50-08

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

69-08 Mulla and M Keshawji Dewkaran vs Velji Moorji C P D'Cunha part heard.
932-07 Tyabji D and Co Maganlal Kankoochand vs Vithaldas Vadilal and others Edgelow G W and Co. S M B & Co.
765-05 Nanu H and Co Ramdas Rattonsey vs Chhotalal Gulabram Hiralal and Co.
545-08 Bicknell M and R Herbert M Phipson vs The Igatpuri Railway Co-operative Society Ld Mansuklal J and H.
423-06 Thakurdas and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardesher Dady Ardeshir H D and Co.
338-07 Tyabji D and Co Khatizabibi widow vs Mahomed Mirza bin Mahomed Ismail Muhamtisby Ardesher H D and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

5-08 S J Jindah Bins Pais vs Maria Pais ... shunker K and G.

Long Causes.

435-08 C P D Cunha Abdool Rehman Ibra... vs Adam Tyeb Matubhoy J and M.
568-08 In person Pandurang Narayen Jav... Narayen Ragoba Javeri M B C... Nanu H and Co part heard.
552-07 Ardeshir H D and Co. Jamnadas Vijbhuandas vs Vasantrao Mahbhavrao and others Khunderao L and Bicknell M and R J G and E Payne and Co.
561-08 Bhaisanker K and G Hormusji Maoekji Mehta vs Arthur N Templeton Edgelow G W and Co.
42-07 Khunderao L and M Sittabai widow and others vs Mathurabai widow Bicknell M and R.
631-08 Mirza M and M Goolam bin Hassam vs Ahmed Karim Mahomed and others Ardeshir H D and Co.
114-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Nakhoda Mahomed Alli bin Mahomed Anim Rogay and others Craigie L and O.
115-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Nakhoda Mahomed Alli bin Mahomed Anim Rogay and others Craigie L and O.
116-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Nakhoda Mahomed Alli bin Mahomed Anim Rogay and other Craigie L and O P S Battliwalla.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

13-08 Bicknell M and R Feroze Jamsetji Mulla Feroze vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Crawford B and Co. part heard.
861-08 J R and D Manibai widow and another vs Dwarkadas Chottalal Mansookhlal J and H.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner. Report.

323-04 Tyabji D and Co Moosabhoy Mahomed Sajan vs Yacoobhoy Mahomed Sajan anothers Nanu H and Co Tyabji D and Co.

Long Causes.

297-06 Wadia G and Co Cowasji Jehangir Mody vs Vithaldas Soonderdas Captain and V. For part heard.
634-07 Edgelow G W and Co Bai Putlabai Bapu Sujoo Valinker vs Vinayek Narayen Joshi In person.
172-07 Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejsey and others vs Ramsi Dewraj Wadia G and Co.
495-08 Smetham B and C Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardeser H D and Co.
183-08 Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.
314-08 Little and Co Halimabai widow vs Fatmabai widow.
841-07 Mansukhlal J and H Shrichand Jetha the firm vs Cursondas Lukhmidas Jamsetji R and D.
292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S.
515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co.
681-06 Little and Co Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis and M.
695-07 Tyabji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai Kanga and P.
140-07 Tyabji D and Co. Meosa Haji Esaa vs. Joonas Haji Sale Mahomed Kanga and P.
396-08 Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P.
906-07 Edgelow G W and Co, Mirza Mahomed Kasham vs Bibi Sakina widow.
572-08 I A Ghandhin Halimabai, widow vs Shaik Ahmed Shaik Salem Mahomed Mistri S B Mehta.
756-07 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Patel Bart and others Pestonji R and K.
176-05 In person Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhai Khakibhai and others Little and Co Unwalla and P.
493-05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others Abdoolabhai Khakibhai and others Little and Co.
924-07 Tyabji D and Co Ramchandra Lallji Lallji Mansing and others Edgelow G W and Co.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DEC. 1, 1908.


## THE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

AMERICA is constantly making short cuts from her vast interior to her seaboard, and one of the latest of these to be realised in the near future, if Sir Wilfrid Laurier's dream comes true, is the Georgian Bay Canal. Private individuals have dallied with the idea for some time past, but the Canal will probably be the work of the Canadian Government, for many sections of the country that would be benefited by it have made serious representations on the subject. The route is from Georgian Bay, on Lake Huron, to Montreal, via the French River, Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa River. It is not a new waterway by any means, it has existed for three hundred years and more, for Champlain penetrated into the very heart of the continent by this very route. The present much longer waterway through Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario to Montreal superseded it, as the longer lake route gave ample room for the largest boats, and consequently rose in commercial favour, while the Ottawa route was relegated to the use of the settler and the lumber-man. But the district round the proposed more direct waterway has increased so enormously in value, with the developments brought about by the Canadian-Pacific Railway, that the expenditure required to revive and improve the Georgian Bay route seems just and reasonable. The wheatfields of the west call for the shortest and most expeditious way to ocean ports. Canada wants her full share of the grain-carrying industry. Her Government authorised some years ago a full survey of the old route with a view to making it a thoroughly commercial concern. The Minister of Public Works presented the interim report to the Canadian House of Commons last July.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at the head of a Liberal Ministry, should find it easy to carry out the work, as he is practically pledged to do, as soon as the Trans-Continental Railway is finished. The estimates for the Canal vary. One is for ninety-three and three-quarter million dollars, the other comes to close on a hundred million, the difference depending on the choice of a terminus at the Montreal end. It will take ten years to complete, and would be constructed on the "dam and lock" system. The shallowest points would be twenty-two feet deep, and the entire length 440 miles. Except for a stretch of between twenty and thirty miles, the canal follows a river or a lake. The total extent of the new cutting would be from 28 to 34 miles. But there would be 60 miles of "submerged channels" to be excavated, 14½ miles would have to be converted into wide channels to avoid shoals and sharp bends. On the whole, 332 miles of natural waterway would need no treatment except the raising of the level. There is a difference of 558 feet between Montreal and Georgian Bay which twenty-six or twenty-seven locks will negotiate. The alternative termini at Montreal are either that which would bring the Canal through the Riviere des Prairies, round the north of the Island formed by that stream and the St. Lawrence—this is the cheaper route; or that by which it would follow the course of the St. Lawrence through the Lachine rapids and reach the Montreal docks for ocean vessels but reaching also the higher cost of over 99 million dollars. The latter route is, nevertheless, the more likely to be adopted as harbour facilities should be constructed if the cheaper one were selected.

The economy in distance from the chief centres of the western wheat trade is very considerable and concerns both the United States and Canada. The Canal would bring Fort William and Duluth ports on the west shore of Lake Superior, 806 miles nearer Liverpool, by the United States route via New York, and 282 miles nearer by the Canadian route via Montreal. Milwaukee and Chicago would be brought 794 miles nearer the same port than by the first and 270 miles nearer than by the second route. The journey to Montreal itself would be 424 miles shorter from the two first ports by the Georgian Bay Canal. It is calculated that allowing 70 hours for the passage through the Canal there would be a saving on the voyage to Montreal from the head of the Lakes of one and half to two days. This is an undoubted pull over the present watering. Those who oppose the project urge that by enlarging and deepening the locks on the existing Canadian route, a rate of speed would be attained that would more than balance any advantages the new Canal might offer. That the latter would be entirely in Canadian territory, and tap a section of extraordinarily rich country are, however, unanswerable arguments in its favour. The water power it could develop is estimated at 800,000 horse-power, and the value of this at the low price of ten dollars per h.-p. yearly would bring in a revenue of 8,000,000 dollars. We shall soon see if Sir Wilfrid Laurier is strong enough to carry this scheme through the Canadian House of Commons.

**INDUSTRIAL GERMANY** — AN interesting review of Industrial Germany is supplied to the *Pall Mall Gazette* by Mr. T. Good who gives some remarkable facts regarding its fiscal, industrial and social economics. No one doubts but that the progress made has been enormous and it may be well as an antidote to the despair which is often seen in times of trade depression to point out that the progress has not been made without overcoming obstacles. "In whatever respect we may still find, or imagine, ourselves ahead of the Germans," says Mr. Good, "we would do well to remember that in the modern international race we had a long start of our contemporaries and that throughout we have enjoyed, and do now enjoy, a combination of favours unknown to our rivals." Certainly, three decades ago Germany could claim nothing like our progress in trade, manufactures and in social legislation. To-day we can make no such boast, for on all sides we are equalled and often surpassed. It is often the case that a heavy handicap at the start proves a blessing in the end. In commerce especially it becomes a source of strength, the value of which is doubled if the favoured competitor be lulled into a sense of false security. Twenty years ago Germany was still weighted down with her handicap. She had only two ports of any account: her rivers were shallow and her harbours mean. Her soil for the most part, was very poor—not nearly so fertile as ours. Her minerals were mostly of low grade and very inconveniently deposited. For example, while in Britain we have coal and iron ore deposited practically in the same beds and within the easiest possible distance of good, natural harbours—a most important point in connection with the problem of international competition—in Germany the coal is deposited far from the ore, and both coal and ore, and, therefore, manufacturing plants, are at long distances from the sea-board. In agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and shipping Germany has had to fight against huge odds. In iron and steel, the most important branch of the world's manufacturing trade, Germany has had not only to assemble her minerals from widely separated districts, construct a great railway system, widen, deepen, and canalise her rivers, and dredge her harbours to accommodate her ships, but she has had to force her way into markets which had long been occupied and crowded by ourselves. Moreover, Germany has had to bear a heavy burden of military service and taxation.

How much progress has been made is calculated by Mr. Good from the figures relating to emigration. In Germany in 1881 there were two hundred and twenty thousand emigrants as compared with two hundred and forty-three thousand from Great Britain. This latter figure has remained fairly stationary, rising between 1881 and 1890, falling largely between 1891 and 1900 and rising again from one hundred and seventy-four thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand between 1900 and 1906. During these years, especially in the last two decades, the German figures have steadily decreasd until the average has fallen from 220,092 to 29,602. This is a plain indication of greater contentment at home in Germany even if the comparison with England, where other forces are at work, be not altogether fair. A more startling comparison however is to be found. Figures are given relating to unemployment regarding about one million three hundred thousand trade-unionists in Germany and six hundred thousand in the United Kingdom. Of these in 1905 the percentage of German unemployed was 1·6 as compared with 5·4 in the United Kingdom. The following year the German figure had fallen to 1·1 while our own fell to 4·1; in 1907 the German figure rose to 1·5 and our own to 4·2; and in the first half of this year the figures were 2·8 and 7·4 respectively. It has become a part of the political stock-in-trade of opponents to Fiscal Reform to say that Protection means poverty. Yet in Germany there is less poverty than in England and Mr. Good examining the figures available comes to the conclusion that it would not be very wild exaggeration to say that the industrial and social conditions prevailing in England are so much worse than those of Germany that we starve, pauperise, exile, and drive to suicide more willing workers in a month than Germany does in a year.

**THE CHINESE EMPEROR.** — THE Chinese Imperial clan acts wisely in determining to hurry on the installation of the young Emperor, for the Regent is not regarded with much confidence either by progressive Chinese or the representatives of Foreign Powers. Neither Prince Tuan (or Chun) nor the Manchu dynasty generally find favour in the eyes of a vast section of the population and the sooner the Emperor is enthroned the better it will be for the country and the maintenance of order. The Emperor will for a long time doubtless be little more than a nominal ruler. The late Emperor, on his death-bed, re-promulgated his programme of reforms—reforms so ill-considered and a programme so hastily drawn up that no result but failure could possibly have occurred. Prince Tuan's record is not a reassuring one. It was he who induced the Court to flee from Peking after the siege of the Embasies and he who led the Empress-Dowager to believe in the possession of superhuman powers by the Boxers, which body he assisted in raising. He is grandson of Tao Kwang, son of the fifth Prince, nephew of Prince Kung and the seventh Prince, cousin of Tung Chih and Kwang Hsu and father of the future Emperor. As Sir Robert Hart said, in one of his memorable letters to the *Times*, this appointment was considered by most foreigners in Peking "objectionable on account of the Prince's anti-foreign tendencies." But in Sir Robert's opinion the appointment was a good one. Said he, "the Empress-Dowager had probably said to the Prince 'You and your party pull one way, Prince Chung and his another—what am I to do between you? You, however, are the father of the future Emperor and have your son's interests to take care of; you are also a head of the Boxers and chief of the Peking Field Force and ought therefore to know what can and what cannot be done. I therefore appoint you to the Yamen: do what you consider most expedient and take care that the throne of your ancestors descends untarnished to your son and their Empire undiminished? Yours is the power—in you is the responsibility—and yours the chief interest.'" Sir Robert believed that he would eventually be one of the sturdiest supporters of progress and good relations. But that opinion is not very widely shared. Prince Tuan and his colleagues usurped authority and constituted themselves the Government while the Dowager-Empress was a fugitive—and may do so again or seek to exercise undue influence in administrative measures which may lead to complications. Much depends on Prince Tuan and his dealings with trusted viceroys and ministers. His interference with Yuan-shi-Kai's army is the first mistake of the regency.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia", with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left Aden at 1 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

SIR CHARLES BAYLEY relieved Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer at Hyderabad on Saturday last.

MAJOR F. VANS AGNEW, R. G. A., died at Attack on the 27th ult. of malarial fever.

LIEUTENANT W. C. CLARK, Manchester Regiment, resigns his Commission.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a Sanitary Engineer, from England for Bengal.

SOME sixty sepoys from the Native Regiments of the Garrison are doing police duty in Calcutta.

A TRIAL consignment of South African coal is being imported into Bombay for use upon Indian railways.

THE Budge Budge Jute mills declare 15 per cent. per annum on the past half year and the National Jute Mills 8 per cent.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Ratepayers Association was held at Rangoon on Saturday last to protest against the proposed measures in Burma.

Mr. H. T. PINHEY, Deputy Director of Traffic, Telegraph Department, has arrived in Rangoon to make a tour of the principal offices in Burma.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 7th November shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1907 of 66,982 maunds and Rs. 11,424 in the earnings.

A MARRIAGE will take place in February next between Captain G. H. Boileau, Royal Engineers, son of the late Major C. H. Boileau, 61st Regiment, and Violet, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Fergusson, Commanding the King's Dragoon Guards.

THE marriage arranged between Captain Dennis Deane, 12th Cavalry, son of the late Colonel T. Deane, C.B., and Gladys, daughter of the late Colonel A. D. Saportas, Manchester Regiment, and of Mrs. H. A. K. Jennings, will take place at Allahabad in the middle of January.

## UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

### DOWNFALL OF THE DEAKIN MINISTRY.

### New Labour Cabinet.

### THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, Nov. 16.

The Deakin Government went out without an effort to defend itself. Up to the last moment the Prime Minister seemed to have counted on some support, and Sir William Lyne subsequently openly stated that the Opposition Corner was responsible for what had happened. How the Treasurer arrived at this conclusion is difficult to conjecture, as had the whole 15 members forming the Corner gone over bodily to support the Government, Mr. Fisher's amendment would still have been carried by a large majority. The Corner had intended to hold a meeting prior to the vote being taken, but there was no time to do so, and the whole proceedings were conducted with lightning speed. It was a curious sight to see only 13 on the Government side of the House when the division bell rang, and all its old allies sitting on the other side to vote Mr. Deakin out of office. Never was a result of such importance taken more quietly. There was barely a cheer when the Speaker announced the numbers. The Prime Minister would not be interviewed for some time after the House rose, being engaged in showing Lady Dudley over the building and in introducing her to Federal members. There was an informal meeting of the Government Party in the Ministerial room.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

It was not until after 10 o'clock on the night of the 12th instant that Mr. Fisher announced the composition of his Cabinet. Caucus sat both morning and afternoon and, referring to this, Mr. Fisher said that the list he prepared was accepted. He further added that it was drawn up at his private house. Late in the afternoon Mr. Fisher waited on His Excellency the Governor-General for the purpose of announcing that he had succeeded in forming his Ministry, which is constituted as follows:—Prime Minister and Treasurer: Mr. Fisher. Attorney-General: Mr. Hughes. Minister for External Affairs: Mr. Batchelor. Minister for Home Affairs: Mr. Mahon. Postmaster-General: Mr. Thomas. Minister for Defence: Mr. Pearce. Minister for Customs: Mr. Tudor. Vice-President of the Executive Council: Mr. McGregor. Honorary Minister: Mr. Hutchison. Whip and Secretary in the House of Representative: Mr. Watkins. Whip and Secretary in the Senate: Mr. De Largie. The States are represented in Cabinet, including honorary Ministers but not, Whips, as follows:—Queensland, Mr. Fisher; New South Wales, Messrs. Hughes and Thomas; South Australia, Messrs. Batchelor, McGregor, and Hutchison; Victoria, Mr. Tudor; Western Australia, Messrs. Mahon and Pearce. Of the seven salaried Ministers four—Messrs. Fisher, Hughes, Batchelor, and Mahon—were in the Watson Cabinet. Messrs. Thomas, Pearce, and Tudor being new men, Mr. McGregor holds the same position he occupied in the Watson Ministry, viz., that of Vice-President of the Executive Council and leader of the Senate. With the exception of Mr. Hutchison, all the Ministers have been members of the Commonwealth Parliament since the very first.

THE FISHER ADMINISTRATION.

The particulars of how the New Cabinet was chosen are interesting. Mr. Fisher, as Prime Minister, wished to have a perfectly free hand in his choice of colleagues, but there was a strong party in caucus opposed to him, though he had the support of most of the moderate members. The resolution of the 19th Labour Conference was brought forward and caucus was urged to accept it. This resolution recommends that the election of members of any Labour Cabinet should be by ballot of the whole party. It was urged by those in favour of this course that even if the Prime Minister were given a free hand he must appoint Ministers of whom caucus approved. The Party had no intention of allowing him to appoint whom he pleased without being consulted, and he would in any case have to submit his list to caucus before he reported to the Governor-General, and caucus would then insist on the rejection of any Minister of whose selection the majority did not approve. After all was said, that meant that caucus would decide, and it would mean a great saving of time. Let caucus ballot for Ministers in the first place and present the Prime Minister with a list of his colleagues, and to him would be left the duty of alloting the portfolios. Another argument used was that the method of caucus government were elective. In ordinary circumstances the leader of the Party was a politician whose policy or ability had attracted around him a number of more or less independent members. He formed his own Ministry quite apart from his party, though even then he frequently consulted them. With the Labour Party, it was urged, matters were altogether different. The leader of the Labour Party was merely one of the pledged members of caucus who was elected by his fellow-members to act as their chairman and spokesman. Since, then, caucus had elected him leader and thus practically elected him Prime Minister, was it not only logical and consistent that caucus should elect his colleagues?

MR. ANDREW FISHER.

Mr. Andrew Fisher, the new Prime Minister, has been one of the foremost members of the Federal Labour Party since the first caucus met in May, 1901. Born in Scotland in 1862, he arrived in Queensland in 1885, and for many years he was engaged in the mining industry. Since 1893 he has been in politics, first as member for Gympie in the State Legislature, and from 1901 as representative for Wide Bay in the Federal Parliament. When Mr. Watson formed his Cabinet in 1904 Mr. Fisher was one of his first selections, and he took the Customs Department, which he administered very ably. For some time he was Deputy Leader of the Labour Party. On Mr. Watson's retirement, in 1907, he was elected Leader, and he has occupied that position until now. After the big tariff fight in the first Parliament, Mr. Fisher, accompanied by his wife, paid a visit to the old country, and was away for about six months. While not possessing Mr. Watson's magnetic influence over his colleagues, Mr. Fisher is universally esteemed and respected. He is proverbially fair, he is ready in debate, and is always attentively listened to in the House. Of late he has made a special study of financial matters with a view of obtaining a thorough grasp of the issues between the States and the Commonwealth, which will soon have to be decided.

AUSTRALIA AND THE EMPIRE.

His Excellency the Governor-General received an enthusiastic reception at the inaugural dinner given by the new Lord Mayor of Melbourne (Councillor Burston). On the 9th instant responding to the toast of his health, Lord Dudley said:—In acknowledging the toast which has been so cordially honored, I desire in the first place to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you, my Lord Mayor, with regard to his gracious Majesty the King. It would be quite impossible, I think, for a body of British subjects to assemble in any part of Australia on November 9 without remembering that it was the natal day of their beloved sovereign, and without experiencing a feeling of profound gratitude that, by the mercy of Providence, his Majesty continued to enjoy so full a measure of health and strength. That such may be the case for many years to come is the fervent wish of us all throughout the world-wide Empire, which looks to the British sovereign as its supreme head. Indeed throughout the civilised world as well it is universally recognised that so long as King Edward sits upon the throne so long will the dignity, the prestige, and the beneficent influence of the British Crown be amply and fully secured. In no period probably of the whole history of our race has the British throne rested upon broader and surer foundations. It is supported, not by the obedience of a military force, nor by the traditions of a bygone age, but by the reassured convictions of a free people.

THE PART PLAYED BY THE CROWN.

It has been seen that even with the fullest development of a self-governing system, the Crown can still pay a most valuable part in the life and fortunes of the nation, that its power for good is great and far-reaching, and that it can act as an almost indispensable rallying point among the varying interests of a great Empire. The Crown to-day is neither an instrument for the government of a class, nor a mere appanage of an ornamental and useless kind, but a real vital and effective part of the Constitution by which the unity of the British Empire is largely preserved and strengthened, and its influence among the nations of the world promoted and enhanced. If such, therefore, be the case, can we or, indeed can history ever forget that it is due largely to the wisdom of our present Sovereign and of Queen Victoria that this state of things has been brought about? Can any thinking man contemplate the events of the last 70 or 80 years without recognising that they form a period during which the institutions of Government in almost every civilised country have undergone alterations of a drastic and far-reaching character. In some of these countries the monarchical system has been shattered completely; in others it has been shaken to such an extent as to leave its existence extremely precarious, but the British Crown has emerged triumphantly from this period of trial. By a wise recognition of modern ideals, by a sympathetic appreciation of new-born forces it has been strengthened and revivified in the confidence of the nation. It is strong because it rests upon popular approval and because it stands not as the antagonist of any section or class of the community, but as the recognised head of a free people and the dignified symbol of a world-wide empire.

AUSTRALIAN LOYALTY.

The anniversary, then, of a day which saw the birth of a Sovereign who so fully appreciates the true bearing of his great position, and who has done so much to give effect to its possibilities must necessarily be a day of rejoicing among British subjects throughout the world. But I am convinced that in no part of his Majesty's dominions will such a feeling be more strongly felt than in Australia—a country where the enjoyment of free institutions is so fully and happily blended with loyalty and devotion to the Crown. I cannot conclude my few remarks this evening without tendering to you my sincere acknowledgements for the cordial manner in which you have received the toast of my health, and, without thanking you, my Lord Mayor, most heartily for the flattering terms in which you have proposed it. You have said—and I was very glad to hear you say so—that in your opinion, the men who had been so far chosen to represent the Sovereign in the Commonwealth had been well fitted for that post, and you were good enough also to predict that I should not fall short of the standard they had set up. I shall certainly strive to the best of my ability to maintain the traditions of my office, but whether I am successful in that respect or not, you may feel assured that I shall do my work with two objects only in my mind—to promote the interests of Australia and to strengthen, as far as I am able, the link which binds her to the British Crown. Happily gentlemen, those objects are not antagonistic, but are inseparably connected one with the other. The prosperity and strength of Australia is as important to England as the connection with the old country is necessary for you. But, gentlemen, when I say that the connection with the old country is necessary for Australia, I do not mean to imply that you should always rely exclusively on her protection and do nothing for yourselves.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A number of interesting speeches were delivered at the inaugural dinner given by the new Lord Mayor. The Vice-Admiral (Sir Richard Poore), Commander-in-Chief of the Australian station, in responding on behalf of the navy, said the duty of replying to this toast became increasingly difficult in Australia, for the reason that when one spoke on naval matters one was brought face to face with the question of an Australian navy. He might say, however, that in all questions of defence the best scheme was that which lay in the power instantly to assume the offensive if one's interests were attacked. So far as harbor defences were concerned they consisted in trying a force down in its own waters and awaiting attack. That in his opinion, was a poor form of protection. What he would like to see was a flotilla manned entirely by Australians, exercised all round the coastline in squadron. That flotilla would in time of war be of most excellent assistance to the Imperial forces and would be always, from start to finish, a part of the Imperial forces. To the question, what was the best form of protection, he thought the answer must be a navy, and a navy so strong that it could defy any attack—a navy that not only defied attack, but could turn a menace into an explanation. Behind a navy of that kind was not war, but peace. He had lately heard the question asked why they could not have 16 battleships in Australia, but what had to be considered was the distribution of the navy. That distribution was settled in considering the world's political barometer at the moment, and probably the state of the world's political atmosphere in the future. They might depend upon it however, that the distribution of the Imperial navy was made only after careful deliberation, and they could be confident that whatever it was it was right. There were a good many Australians on board ships of the Imperial navy, which where being used as training vessels, and they were all doing good work. It was hoped in this way to train a sufficient number of men to man the proposed flotilla entirely by Australians. Lieutenant-Colonel Wallach, senior member of the Military Board, responded for the army. He said it was necessary that the people should give the defence forces the necessary time and money to bring the organisation and training up to the proper state of efficiency. At the present time they had practically only 16 days' training in the year. That was not sufficient and he appealed to those who were responsible to make it possible for soldiers to have a longer period of training.

FEDERAL CAPITAL CHOSEN.

In the Senate the other day the debate on the capital site was resumed by Senator Findley (Vic.), who said he was surprised that Senator, W. Russell after being a farmer for 50 years, knew so little of farming. He seemed to have been prejudiced in some way at the time of his visit to Dalgety. Senator McGregor (S. A.) withdrew his amendment for putting all the sites singly. The following sites were nominated:—Armadale, by Senator Sayers (Q); Yass Canberra, by Senator Pulford (N. S. W); Dalgety Tooma, by Senator McGregor; Tumut, by Senator McCol. (Vic); Lyndhurst, by Senator Chataway (Q); and Dalgety, by Senator Needham. The ballot took place at 2-15 p. m. and the President read the result showing that there were 18 votes for Yass Canberra and 18 for Tumut. The Senate discussed the position, some members contending that they had no machinery provided for going further, and must treat the matter as being voted for in the negative under the standing orders relating to divisions. Some held that the sites not voted for should be cast aside and others be voted for again. The President found in the standing orders a rule which seemed to indicate that where there were two equal results it should be reported by the clerk and another vote taken. If the result was the same again the matter should be settled by lot. He said he would follow the course taken in another place and ask the opinion of the House whether the places unvoted for should be placed in a future ballot. Senator Stewart (Qld.) moved—"That the Senate dissents from the President's ruling." The President ruled that Senator Stewart was out of order. The House having decided that the sites not voted for should not be resubmitted a ballot was taken again as between Yass-Canberra and Tumut, and the result was—Yass-Canberra, 19; Tumut, 17.

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[By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

# THE BOYCOTT OF AUSTRIA.

## DEFINITE THREAT OF RETALIATION.

## Situation in Constantinople.

## AUSTRIAN RESERVISTS KEPT READY.

## ANTI-AUSTRIAN DEMONSTRATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that the Austrian Ambassador in renewing his protest, declared that Austria could not tolerate the boycott.

He intimated that he would not wait many more days before going to Vienna to report to Baron von Aehrenthal, and that his absence might be prolonged unless the situation was remedied.

The Grand Vizier said that he was doing all possible unofficially, and he hoped to remove the boycott by the Customs houses.

As the result of the interview a better disposition prevails.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria have been practically concluded. The Bulgarian Envoys are returning to Sofia to report to their Government.

Advices from Vienna state that the Government has decided to retain 41,000 men of the so-called Supplementary Reserves whose term is on the point of expiring.

LATER.

A great Anti-Austrian demonstration took place yesterday in Rome.

Troops barred the roads leading to the two Austrian Embassies.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Cabinet recently demanded an apology for a disturbance made outside the Embassy to the Quirinal, but withdrew the demand on receiving an intimation that it would only augment the popular hostility.

# THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

## Diamond Jubilee Celebrations.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The Emperor of Austria, who is celebrating his Diamond Jubilee, is daily receiving deputations numbering thousands from all parts of the Empire.

# SITUATION IN PERSIA.

## The Vacillating Shah.

## NEW COUNCIL OF STATE MEETS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The Shah had an hour's audience with the British and Russian Dragomans on Saturday, when he asserted his unalterable intention to grant a Constitution, but said that the clergy were an obstacle.

In order to avoid the dangers and disorders resulting from the last Mejliss, it would be necessary to ensure the election of intelligent and experienced deputies, by means of a carefully drafted electoral law.

The new Council of State, consisting of forty princes, notables, and merchants, met yesterday.

A mandate directs the Council to discuss improvements in the administration and to obey the orders of the Shah.

The framing of the electoral law is no mentioned.

# THE MARIANNA EXPLOSION.

## 250 Miners Entombed.

## NO HOPE OF RESCUE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

Later reports state that 250 miners were entombed by the explosion at the Marianna colliery, and that no hope of rescue is entertained.

Bodies are already being brought to the surface.

# THE STEINHEIL MURDER.

## Body Exhumed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

The body of the murdered artist, M. Steinheil, has been exhumed for autopsy.

# REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

## Revolutionaries Successful.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The revolution in Hayti is apparently succeeding.

The revolutionaries have defeated the Minister of War, inflicting serious loss and are marching on the capital.

The Minister has fled.

# THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 29.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s.s. "Arabia," with the English mails of the 20th instant, left for Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day.

# THE AMERICA-JAPAN AGREEMENT.

## European Satisfaction.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

The "Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" welcomes with sincere satisfaction the Agreement between Japan and America, which increases the guarantees of the maintenance of peace in the Far East, in the same way as the Anglo-German Agreement of 1900 and the Franco-Japanese Agreement of 1907.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The British and French Press heartily appland the Agreement between Japan and America as a fresh guarantee of the peace and prosperity of the world.

The leading American papers also approve the Agreement.

A semi-official communique, issued in St. Petersburg, states that the Agreement is exactly analogous to that between France, Russia and Japan of 1907, and that it will certainly form a further guarantee of the peace of the Far East. It will therefore be warmly welcomed.

# TRADE UNION FUNDS.

## Effect of the Judgment.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

In consequence of the judgment of the Court of Appeal, that the employment of Trade Union funds to obtain representation in the House of Commons is illegal, the Labour members will introduce a bill making it legal for Trade Unions to pay their representatives in the House of Commons.

It is understood that the Government will support the measure.

# AMERICAN CATTLE DISEASE.

## Importation of Animals Prohibited.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

Great Britain and Canada have prohibited the import of American cattle from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware owing to the prevalence of foot and mouth disease.

# THE HYDERABAD FLOODS.

## English Sympathy.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The Lord Mayor will preside at a meeting in the Mansion House on December 3 to express sympathy with the Nizam of Hyderabad and his subjects on account of the recent floods.

# CEYLON PLANTATIONS CHAPLAINCY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The "Standard" publishes an appeal for funds to establish a travelling plantations' chaplaincy in Ceylon.

# LADY CLARKE'S ILLNESS.

## Progressing Favourably.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, NOVEMBER 30.

To-day's bulletin, by Major S. Evans, M. Ch., and Captain T. C. Lucas, M.B., is as follows:—"Lady Clarke is still very weak, but is progressing favourably."

# FIGHTING ANARCHISM.

## A Special Tribunal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

The "Indian Daily News" understands that the new Government measures in connection with the prevention of anarchism include a special Tribunal, and provisions to compel local co-operation in places where political offences are committed.

# MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY.

## Accused Committed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MIDNAPORE, NOVEMBER 30.

Mr. Reid to-day committed the three accused in the Conspiracy case to the Sessions, viz., Santosh Dass under Sections 4a, 4b and 5 of Act 6 of 1908 (Explosives Act), and Surendo Mukerji and Jojibar Ghose under Section 4a. There was no demonstration of any kind.

# MURDER BY A TALUQDAR.

## Appeal Filed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 30.

An appeal has been lodged against the sentence of death passed on Mehdi Husain, a Taluqdar of Oudh, which sentence is subject to confirmation.

# LUCKNOW NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 30.

At a meeting of the Lucknow Medical College Committee it was decided to reduce the number of beds from 206 to 116 and to provide hostel accommodation for not less than 156 students.

It was also announced that Government had decided to replace the present Machhi Bawan Bridge over the Goomtee by a new one, making a connection with the Sitapur Road.

# SAINT ANDREW'S DAY.

## Dinner in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

Three hundred and sixty names are down for Saint Andrew's Dinner here to-night, which promises to be a record affair. Sir Edward Baker replies for the guests and Sir Andrew Fraser presides.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

Sir Andrew Fraser and Sir Edward Baker were both present at St. Andrew's Dinner here last night, which was an immense and successful gathering. After it was over, the pipers played them down the steps and they drove off together to Belvedere.

# SIR ANDREW FRASER.

## Departure from Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

Sir Andrew Fraser leaves Howrah at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, by train for Madras. His Honor last night attended the United Free Church of Scotland here, which was guarded by the police.

NAGPUR, NOVEMBER 30.

The following resolutions were passed at the last meeting of the Municipal Committee here:—

"That the Committee hereby place on record their sense of the deepest abhorrence of the foul and wicked attempt on the life of their late Chief Commissioner, Sir Andrew Fraser, and they respectfully convey to him their sincerest congratulations at his miraculous escape.

"They bid him a hearty and grateful farewell on the eve of his final departure from this country. 'May the gentle mercy of Providence attend on him, speed him in his homeward journey and prosper him in his home beyond the seas, and may he, after the heat of a laborious career of above 35 years in India, spend the remainder of his days in calm and peace, and may he always keep a warm place in a corner of his heart for the people of these provinces and especially of Nagpur, where he has passed so many years of his life.'"

# SIR EDWARD BAKER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

A "Gazette" Extraordinary announces the taking over by Sir Edward Baker of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal.

# THE NAGPUR OUTRAGE

## Municipality's Resolutions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, NOVEMBER 30.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee has just passed the following resolution:—

"That the Committee hereby place on record their sense of the deepest resentment at, and the strongest abhorrence of, the wicked and cowardly outrage on the marble statue, at the Maharaj Bagh, of Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria, which was raised by the people of these Provinces in October 1906, as an humble memorial of the virtues of her character and the benignity of her rule, and that the members individually pledge themselves heartily to co-operate with the Committee, appointed at yesterday's public meeting, to take all necessary steps to replace the statue."

# TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

## Burmese Girl and her Grandmother Murdered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 30.

A Native Christian Minister and his wife and niece were murdered, yesterday afternoon, at Kemmendine, by a Burman, who also attacked and wounded five others.

At yesterday's evening service, at the Cathedral, the terrible tragedy was announced from the pulpit to the congregation.

LATER.

Regarding the above tragedy, it now transpires that the three deceased persons murdered at Kemmendine, were not a Christian Minister and his wife and niece, but a Burmese Christian girl and her grand-mother.

To the former the murderer was engaged to be married. He objected apparently to their embracing Christianity and consequently committed the murders, besides severely wounding three other persons.

The murderer then shut himself in the room of his victim and attempted to destroy himself. He inflicted six wounds upon himself, and when the police burst in the door, they found him lying on a cot bleeding, and a clasp knife on the floor.

# LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

## A Series of Visits.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 30.

Lord Kitchener is reported to have enjoyed his trip to South Travancore immensely. The arrangements were perfect.

Lord Kitchener is now touring in Southern India. He visits Rameswaram, Madura and Trichinopoly and will spend from 1st to 10th December shooting in the Periyar hills. He is expected to arrive in Madras on the 11th December, visiting Tanjore *en route*.

MR JOHN J. DONOVAN, a New York official, found it difficult to persuade the police of his innocence when he was arrested at night in the street with a dark lantern, a jemmy, a mask, and a bit and brace in his possession. He had been attending a rehearsal of amateur theatricals in which he is to take the part of a burglar.

# MISS TAYLOR'S MURDER.

## Proceedings at the Chief Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 30.

To-day at the Punjab Chief Court, before Mr. Justice Reid, the Multan train murder case came on for hearing. It will be remembered that two accused, Shuldham and Mullins, were committed by the Multan District Court on charges of robbery, outrage and murder of Miss Taylor in a railway carriage.

Mr. Alweyne Turner, Government Advocate, appeared for the prosecution, assisted by Mr. Arthur Grey for the North-Western Railway and relatives of the deceased. Messrs. Bhoj Rat and Gunpat Rai appeared for the accused Shuldham. When formally charged, Shuldham pleaded "not guilty" on all three charges. Mullins pleaded "not guilty," but said he witnessed the alleged murder and outrage.

Mr. Turner, in opening the case, sketched the evidence he intended to call. He said the case was specially important to the travelling public. On September 10, when No. 8 down Karachi Mail arrived in Multan the brutal murder of a lady, Miss Taylor, travelling from Ghaziabad, was discovered. An Assistant Surgeon, who was on the platform, examined the body and found the girl had been outraged and her throat cut. Mr. Turner then outlined the evidence given in the Multan Court. It was an unfortunate circumstance that the person whose duty it was to take charge of the enquiry was Inspector Shuldham, father of the accused. Almost immediately certain facts were discovered which showed that his son was mixed up in the crime. The District Magistrate, a day or two later, not being satisfied with Inspector Shuldham's inquiry, ordered Mr. Rehill, Superintendent, Railway Police, to make a further inquiry. Mr. Rehill then after certain investigation had the two accused arrested. Mullins was brought to Multan on September 19, when he made a confession to the District Magistrate.

Counsel here read a part of the confession of Mullins, which charged Shuldham with the actual deed.

Counsel mentioned that Shuldham was dressed in a brown holland suit at Changamanga and in a white suit at Kaniwal. In reference to the dinner the accused took at Raewind, the manager of the refreshment-room reported that a knife similar to the one found on the railway line on October 10 had been lost from the refreshment-room from September 9. Counsel referred to the evidence of Shaw, who played cards with Mullins from Raewind to Changamanga, and of Framjee, from whose compartment Shuldham disappeared during the night. Every time the train stopped, counsel proceeded, Shuldham was seen and spoken to. It was curious that at Kaniwal Shuldham had money to pay for tea as at Raewind he said he had none. Another unfortunate witness was Inspector Shuldham's dhobi, who noticed blood stains on the clothes of prisoner given him to wash. Counsel detailed the examination of the two prisoners in the train by the Deputy Commissioner of Multan on September 13 and the arrest of Shuldham in Calcutta. A leather hand bag was taken from him, on which were marks of blood. The following things were also taken from him:—leather bag, red necktie, holland brown pantaloons, holland brown coat, silk handkerchief, khaki coat and white drill pantaloons. Chemical examination showed mamalian blood on article 4 and colouring matter of blood on articles 1, 3, 5, and 7. After describing the finding of the jewellery, Mr. Turner concluded, that misguided man, Mullins, had confessed to at least holding the hand of the poor girl while she was being outraged, and he thought the jury would not have the slightest doubt of the guilt of the two men.

Mr. Taylor, brother of the deceased, was the first witness. He spoke to Miss Taylor's leaving Ghaziabad for Multan on September 8. He described the examination of the two prisoners in the train on September 13.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ganpat Rai, witness said, when he arrived at Multan the murder was the subject of common talk and Shuldham's name was mentioned as the suspected person. Witness did not hear that Mullins was suspected. Witness gave his sister a table knife at Ghaziabad and saw it later at Multan. His first idea was that this knife was the weapon used. It had some stains on it. It was on witness's suggestion that the prisoners were searched in the train. No bloodstains were discovered. The search was only for the jewellery. He said he heard of a Pathan being wanted by the Police for the crime.

Questioned by the foreman of the jury, witness said Guard Chapman told him of having seen Shuldham runing up and down the platform. This was another of the reasons that caused witness to have the two prisoners searched.

Mr. Allan Hope, ticket-collector, Lahore, deposed to knowing both prisoners, who were at school with him. Witness deposed to seeing Miss Taylor in the train and having a conversation about his wife with Shuldham in the waiting-room.

Questioned by Mr. Turner, witness said Shuldham remarked he was going to make a man of Mullins and to take him to Calcutta. Mullins was wearing a yellowish white coat and riding breeches and putties; Shuldham a greyish kind of suit with very small check.

Cross-examined, witness said that when Shuldham pulled out his purse to pay for sweets he noticed a fair lot of money in it. Witness noticed no Pathans or Jews among the passengers on that train and saw no Europeans in the train.

Major Sangster deposed to travelling in that train and having a conversation with Shuldham in the Raewind waiting-room and seeing Mullins there also. Witness went to get into the train, but noticed that all the lights were out as the gas had given out. The guard said he was afraid the train would have to go on without lights. Shuldham then came up and said it was a shame to send off the train without lights as so many thieves were on the line.

# SIR A. LAWLEY'S TOUR.

## The Governor on Freemasonry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 30.

While at Tinnevelly H. E. the Governor accompanied by Mr. L. M. Wynch, C. I. E., and Captain the Hon'ble Annesley, paid a visit to the local Masonic Lodge.

Mr. S. R. Krishna Iyer, the Worshipful Master, welcomed His Excellency in a few appropriate words and informed him that loyalty to the Empire and Sovereign and ready and cheerful obedience to laws of the country constituted some of the most sacred obligations which Freemasons undertook. He also said that the person of His Majesty was doubly dear to them, in that he was the Protector of the Craft and its former ruler, and the members of that Lodge felt a special interest in welcoming to their banquet His Excellency, who was his representative in this country. In conclusion he proposed His Excellency's health.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

In responding His Excellency said:—

I hope this Lodge and other Lodges in this country may flourish and prosper, because the work which all are doing is one which I have most dearly at heart—that, is of binding together in sympathy of heart, not merely of lip of the races which together control the destinies of this country. There have been latterly influences at work which tend to drive us apart; but I hope we are strong enough, both Indian and English alike, to gauge at their proper value what has been said and done, and to look beyond the immediate present and to determine, that nothing shall move us from the task which is set before us—that is, the guiding of the destinies of this country aright. If these destinies are to be guided aright, it is not certainly by the severance of rulers and ruled, but by bringing them together, by more mutual understanding, by greater mutual confidence. That is the task which, if I mistake not, Freemasons have set before themselves. So you can well understand that to me, in the position which I am proud to occupy, the hope is strong that Freemasonry in India may become more fashionable, more popular and more powerful.

# RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU, C.I.E.

## Death at Madras.

## HIGH COURT REFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 30.

Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu, C. I. E., who had been seriously ill for some days, died here on Saturday last.

The deceased was 65 years old and at one time a prominent figure in Indian political circles and in the legal world of Madras. In recent years he has been living in semi-retirement, emerging occasionally to take part in public and social functions.

He was an ardent Congressman and his ambition was the Presidentship of that body.

A decade or more ago he took an active part in municipal affairs in Madras and was for a series of years a representative in the Viceroy's Council of non-official Members of the Madras Legislative Council.

LATER.

At the High Court to-day, on their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim taking their seats in the first Appellate Court, the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivasawmy Iyer, Advocate-General, on behalf of the legal profession, made a touching reference to the death of Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu, C. I. E., He said: "My Lords,—It is hardly two weeks since we had to mourn the loss of Sir V. Bashyam Iyenger. The ranks of our profession have suffered another loss in the death, on Saturday last, of Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu, a distinguished contemporary of Sir Bhashyam Iyenger."

The Advocate-General went on to refer to Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu's distinguished career as a barrister and eulogised his robust independence, pluck, sense of self-respect and public spirit. He also paid a tribute to his work in the city and the politics of the country. In conclusion he said: "Ever cheerful, courteous and obliging, he had a happy knack of winning and retaining the friendship and affection of those with whom he came in contact. His death will be keenly regretted, not merely by the members of this Bar, but by innumerable friends all over India."

The Chief Justice replied in sympathetic terms.

Similar references were made in the City, Civil and Small Cause Courts.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—

Major-General Gray to be Inspector-General of Volunteers.

Brigadier-General Ramsay is transferred from the Jhelum to the Kohat Brigade.

Brigadier-General Tulloch is transferred from the Jhansi to the Jhelum Brigade.

Brigadier-General Barker is transferred from the Presidency to the Jhansi Brigade.

Brigadier-General Cowans is appointed to command the Presidency Brigade.

Captain Kingston, R.E., is transferred from the Lucknow to the Mhow Division.

Colonel Sir A. G. Hammond is admitted to Colonel's allowance, vice Colonel Little deceased.

THE new rules have been drafted to empower the funds of the Northumberland Miners' Association being used to secure labour representation on country councils, boards of guardians, and other public bodies. The principle of the scheme has already been adopted by the miners of the country. The rules had been submitted for confirmation at a council meeting of the 24th inst.

# THE RENARD ROAD-TRAIN.

## Development of Road Trains.

Of the new road-train now in Bombay, starting at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday from the Victoria Terminus Goods Yard, a trial trip was made through the town down the Queen's Road and to Byculla, via Chowpati and the new bridge, returning the same way—a run of about nine miles. The following were present:—Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Burnside of the Renard (India) Transport Corporation Ld., Mr. Forrest and Mr. Birkett of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., the local Agents, and the following gentlemen:—The Hon. Mr. Owen-Dunn, Mr. F. T. Rickards, Agent G. I. P. Railway, Major Shelley, Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mr. F. W. Stuart-Menteth, Mr. P. G. Messent, Mr. H. H. Deane, Mr. A. Muirhead, Mr. A. C. Rumboll, Mr. F. W. Hanson, Mr. J. R. Tickell, Mr. G. C. Plinston, Mr. S. J. Sheppard, and Mr. F. F. Gordon. Yesterday afternoon another trial run was made over the Malabar Hill when the following were present:—H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, Mr. W. H. White, C.S.I., the Hon. Mr. W. L. Cameron, Secretary to Government, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsay, Sheriff of Bombay, the Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, Mr. E. M. Proes, Mr. A. Hill, C.I.E., Mr. Murphy, Khan Bahadur Commodore C. Dhunjibhoy, C.I.E., Mr. A. K. Leslie, Mr. T. W. Birkett of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., and Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Burnside of the Renard (India), Transport Corporation Ltd.

The road-train is destined to connect towns and districts now without communication and will undoubtedly meet a much-felt want in India. As the "Industrial Motor Review" says:—

"Within the past few years the industrial application of automobiles for the conveyance of passengers, and also the transport of goods, minerals, etc., has had an uphill fight to make a footing for itself or even to get a fair hearing, owing undoubtedly to the competition offered by the electric railway, street railway or tramway. The great advantage of these systems, it is being now discovered, lays in their having been the first in the field of practical usage, and also the fact of their relative greater development along standard lines of construction than was presented by the petrol motor and steam road car. The steam road trains of our grandfathers were the pioneers of railways, but roads were not so good then as now, and although the speed of the road-trains was very great for the period it was very slow as compared with the modern road-trains. The development of motor omnibuses in the larger towns and cities where frequency of service is a necessity and an inducement to compete with the electric tramway on a probable paying service was one of the first attempts to break down the legend of the greater suitability of the electrified track for the purposes outlined. Another attempt was seen in country districts by the appearance of the "Lombard Guerin" omnibuses in France and the two or three German examples of this kind of traction, which consisted of an omnibus fitted with electric motor or motors, deriving current from a trolley line, of which two were strung overhead, one serving as the return current line. This system obviously offered advantages over the electric tramway for sparsely populated country districts, where the cost of steel rails of the electric tramway would prove a barrier against dividend earning powers, but at the same time it cannot be denied that the system was inferior to a handy petrol or steam omnibus, the development of which was then in its infancy.

The mixed transport of passengers and goods and the transport of a varying number of passengers at certain rush hours, and at a limited expenditure, and also the economical haulage of minerals and goods by one machine are some of the questions which stared inventors in the face, and these have been met by the production of a motor car and trailers, the whole forming one train. The idea is, of course, not very new, but trailer cars are awkward things to handle, and the matter was only half settled in this way. It was necessary that each trailer car should be a motor car, and at the same time dependent for its power and direction and also its control from the head or leading car, since a crew of men distributed throughout the train would not offer any advantages over so many separate motor cars, and in France considerable noise has of late been made over the "Renard" train.

The French "Renard" system has been adopted by the French, German, Spanish, and Austrian War Offices, and beyond this no further guarantee of its value need be made. The British War Office is making tests. The system was first on show at the Paris Salon of 1900, and fully described and illustrated in the earlier issues of this journal. Its practical value was sneered at by a good many technical men who have since learned better, and its adoption met with much quiet ridicule on the part of manufacturers. Yet the system has obtained a deal of success within the last two years, and one or two important lines are contemplated to the gates of Paris itself. Important company flotations have recently taken place in France, Germany, and England to push the adoption of the system on a large scale, and trading attempts have been made and are in well advanced stages in various European and Asiatic countries, and also in South America, that is in Peru and Paraguay. Successful applications of the system have been made in France, Holland, Austria, Spain, and Persia. The inventor of the system was the late Charles Renard, Colonel of a French Engineer Regiment. The leading idea of the system is that a series of six-wheel chassis, headed by an ordinary four-wheel petrol or steam locomotor. The train is usually formed of from three to six of these six-wheeled chassis, the latter adapted for passenger, goods, or mineral traffic according to the needs of each installation. The petrol locomotor weighs about 5,000 pounds. Of course, such a light vehicle could not have sufficient adherence to start up six vehicles with ease and speed, each of these vehicles being heavier than itself, and a thus the locomotor, by means of a propellor shaft and number of universal joint couplings, transmits power to the middle pair of wheels in each six-wheled chassis, the back pair and the front pair of each vehicle being provided with steering gear. It will thus be seen that each trailer has its steering gear and is controlled from the leading car. The cars are all propelled and not hauled, the advantages of which are twofold, namely (1) that the number of such chassis on a given train is not limited to one or two, but may include six or more, (2) that the roads over which the train passes are not subject to a quarter of the wear and tear which would be caused by the same traffic passing over the road by any other means of traction. In six-wheeled chassis the suspension is such that all six wheels bear their fair share of weight, regardless of any unevenness of road surface. The centre pair of wheels are connected through a differential gear to a driving axle, which receives the power of the locomotor by an ingenious system of transmission. The central shaft of the chassis is made up of five parts connected to one another by universal joints. One of these parts passes through the differential gear and drives an intermediate shaft through the medium of a secondary gear-shaft and bevel wheels. From this gear-shaft the drive is transmitted by side chains to the central or driving axle of the chassis. The propulsion thus emanating from the centre of the truck, instead of being, as in ordinary cases, by means of an end-on pull, a radical difference is caused in steering conditions. The hinder cars of an ordinary train with end-on couplings proceed, when turning a corner, with a crab-wise action, and "cut" their corners, forcing the driver to take his corners wider and rendering narrow corners impossible to negotiate. On greasy or cambered roads, moreover, side-slips are bound to occur. With a "Renard" train composed of six-wheeled chassis, however, these follow mechanically in the track of the locomotor, their tendency to do so being supplemented by special steering arrangements consisting of a tiller connecting the front of each car with the rear of the preceding one. The length of each tiller is the same as the distance between the rear and front steering axles. The train can thus, as is shown in one of the accompanying illustrations, turn a sharp corner, and each vehicle will follow accurately in the track of the leading car without the slightest tendency to "cut" the corners, and with no danger of side-slip. Even a double or S-shaped corner can be thus negotiated forward or reverse, the cars being able to zig-zag, snake-like, with a mechanical precision of movement beautiful to watch.

As a corollary to the foregoing a very important advantage has to be stated, namely, that the whole train can back out over its own track. In practice the train can be steered backwards over any distance and curve by a man in the last vehicle. It is almost unnecessary to say that there are circumstances in which this point is of capital importance."

The utility and simplicity of working were fully demonstrated on the trial trips.

# A SENSATIONAL WRECK.

## The Falls of Halladale Lost.

## CAPTAIN AND CREW LAND SAFELY.

A Melbourne telegram dated November 15 says: Before dawn yesterday morning the four-masted barque Falls of Halladale ran on a reef near Peterborough, and the officers and crew, 29 in all, were hard put to it to save their lives, spending the night in the boats before they reached land. The disaster adds another to the long list of similar occurrences on the south-west coast of Victoria.

No one from the land was a witness during the exciting moments when the lives of 29 human beings hung in the balance. There were hundreds of people sleeping within a few miles of the spot, but the slumber of none was disturbed while the men and boys on board the ship fought their fight with the breakers.

The vessel struck during the second mate's watch. The bo'sun and several hands were on deck when the man on the lookout called out, "Land ahead!" Captain Thomson was summoned, and in two minutes the rough headland was plainly outlined in the moonlight to everyone on board. All hands were soon on deck. The master did all that was possible to avert the disaster, but in two minutes a sharp bump was felt, and a harsh grating sound was heard. The ship seemed to leap from the water and in falling she struck hard on the reef. Orders were given to lower the boats at once. The water was rushing in rapidly, and the barque was rocking from side to side with quick convulsive movements and there was every indication that in a few minutes she would sink. There was no time to save any property. Two boats were lowered, and Captain Thomson ordered his men into one, and the first mate took charge of the other. They pulled out to sea and remained until daylight, when they landed in safety on a sandy beach near Curdie's Inlet, about 25 miles east of Warrnambool.

After taking to the boats the wind, which had scarcely been noticed during the calm of the evening, and the adventures of the early morning, struck keen on the men in their scanty clothing. They had no provisions of any kind in their boat. As long as the sea remained smooth they might stay comparatively safely in the open, but should a south-west wind spring up, or should the current become stronger they were in danger of being dashed back again on the breakers.

Hope was not revived when the dawn showed clear the outlines of the vessel. Her stern had sunk and the seas were breaking over her amidships. The men had hoped to get their breakfast, or at least to secure some provisions on board, but they were doomed to disappointment. They found that it was quite impossible to board the vessel. It would have been only at the greatest risk that they could approach her, but just as this was beginning to dawn on them they saw an inviting bay lying to the north-west. They pulled away from their ship towards the spot, and landed without much difficulty. They ran their boat on to a shelving beach, and jumping into shallow water paddled for the land. The bay which they entered is called the Bay of Islands, but is also known as the Bay of Martyrs and Massacre Bay.

From the position of the vessel, and the nature and extent of the damage done to her, so far as it can be ascertained the hope of salvage is very faint.

INTERVIEW WITH THE CAPTAIN.

Captain Thomson, who has had command of the barque for six and a half years, said that at the time of her striking the reef the barque was making a course E.N.E., while the wind was about S.E. by S., and would not allow the ship to keep her exact course. At the noon observation on Friday she was about a point off her course, which was then set E.N.E., and kept so until land was seen close ahead between half-past 2 and 3 o'clock on Saturday morning. Captain Thomson left the deck for the last time at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, when all seemed well, and no land was in sight. The second officer, T. Griffin, was left in charge of the deck watch, with instructions to call the captain immediately he saw land. These instructions he carried out and as Captain Thomson came out of the charthouse on to the deck a curtain of fog in front of the ship lifted and revealed cliffs and breakers from one-half to three-quarters of a mile ahead. The captain had been taking a course which he believed would enable the barque to clear Cape Otway, her first port of call in Australia being Mbourne. When he saw the land so close ahead he realised that his ship was in a dangerous position, and endeavoured to steer her and put her about on the other tack, but while he was trying to execute this manœuvre the vessel struck on a rocky bottom. She was now fairly among the breakers, and drifted and bumped about helplessly. She was carried steadily inshore until she reached a spot off Shelly Point and the Blowhole, where she now lies jammed. In a very little while it became apparent to Captain Thomson that the plight of the barque was hopeless and he determined to abandon her. The boats were launched and the crew scrambled into them safely, as the helpless vessel commenced to founder. "I was anxious myself," said Captain Thomson, "but not so anxious that I forgot what was the right thing to do. We had very little time to get away, and when I look back on it I wonder how we managed to get clear of the ship without accident. I grabbed up two handbags which I kept in the charthouse, and threw them into one of the boats. It was my custom to keep in these bags my private papers and the ship's papers. Unfortunately I forgot to replace in its bag the box containing the ship's papers after I was looking at them two or three days previously, and they have been left behind. In the hurry of Saturday morning I did not recollect them when we took to the boats. We put out to sea in order to keep clear of the breakers, and hung about there until daylight. There was a considerable sea running, and our position was not without peril. At daylight we approached the ship, thinking to board her, but I soon knew that that was impracticable, and we made over to the Bay of Islands, where we found a landing place."

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding.

The Private Secretary to the Government in a letter stated that H. E. the Governor would be glad to receive a Municipal deputation in regard to the proposed removal of the Health Camps from the Kennedy Sea Face. The Corporation was also asked to submit to Government the names of the members of the deputation.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said he was sure the Corporation would be very grateful to His Excellency the Governor for the way in which he had met their wishes in the matter of the proposed deputation.

Sir Pherozeshah then proposed that the members of the Committee, who had reported on the question, form members of the deputation. The members were the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Proes, Dr. Dadachanji, Dr. Jehangir Cursetji, Mr. Dhakji Kashinath, Mr. Mandlik, Mr. Vaid, Sir Bhalchadra Krishna, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. Hatch and the Hon'ble Mr. Ebraim Rahimtoola.

Mr. MacDonald said he would be unable to be present at the meeting, and therefore asked to omit his name from the deputation.

Sir Pherozeshah said that in that case, he would substitute the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Dixit in place of Mr. MacDonald. He then moved that the letter from the Government intimating that His Excellency the Governor would be glad to receive the deputation in connection with the question of removal of the Health Camps from the Kennedy Sea Face be recorded, that the thanks of the Corporation be tendered to His Excellency for acceding to the wishes of the Corporation, that the deputation consisting of the gentlemen named above be appointed to wait on His Excellency the Governor on any day to be fixed by the Governor and that the Municipal Commissioner and the Secretary be asked to accompany the deputation.

The proposition, which was seconded, was carried.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

The Administration Report of the Bombay Improvement Trust was then considered.

The Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola proposed that the report be recorded.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji hoped that in future more chawls would be built by the Improvement Trust. At present only 8,040 persons were accommodated in the chawls built by the Trust. Looking at the number of years the Trust had been in existence, he thought, the number of such persons was small. In consequence of want of house-accommodation, people crowded together. The mortality in chawls built by the Trust was considerably lower than elsewhere. This proved the necessity of the building of houses being undertaken more rapidly than at present.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola believed the took of housing the poor on the scale suggested by Mr. Manmohandas would be beyond the resources of any city in the world. The Improvement Trust was doing all it could in the matter.

The proposition was carried.

This concluded the business before the Corporation.

## A PARSEE WEDDING.

The Parsee Allbless Bang at Girgaum was "en fete" on Wednesday the 25th ult. when there was a brilliant and representative gathering to witness the solemnization of the marriage of Miss Jaiji, daughter of Dr. Tamulji B. Nariman, with Dr. K. D. Cooper, son of Khan Bahadur Dr. Dossabhoy Pestonji of Surat. The ceremony was performed by Ervud Jivanji J. Mody and Ervud Dhabhar, and the couple were the recipients of hearty congratulations of all present. The presents were costly and numerous. H. E. Sir George and Lady Clarke and Miss Clarke, in acknowledging the invitation, regretted their inability to be present at the ceremony as they could not be in Bombay on that date. Amongst those present were Sir Walter and Lady Hughes, Sir Sassoon and Lady David, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman and Miss Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn and Mrs. Dunn, Rev. Father Dreckmann, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Childe, Lieut-Col. Collie, Col. and Mrs. R. H. Forman, Dr. and Mrs. Mackichan, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Leslie, Dr. Turner, Major Street, Lieut-Col. and Mrs. Burke, Col. and Mrs. Meyer, Dr. and Mrs. Colman, Lieut.-Col. Crimmin, Captain and Mrs. Gordon Tucker, Col. and Mrs. Dimmock, Col. and Mrs. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. James MacDonald, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Procter, Mr. Plinston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hall, Major and Mrs. Kilkelly, Captain and Mrs. Glen Liston, Mr. Hamilton Wallis, Mr. S. A. Nathan, Mr. J. E. Sara, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shellim, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac David, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Abraham, Dr. Goldsmith, Mrs. A. M. T. Jackson, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Damodar Gordhandas, Mr. Purshotamdas M. Nathoobhoy, Mr. Proes, Mr. Bolus, Mr. L. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller, Major Evans, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, Mr. and Mrs. Bomonji D. Petit, Miss Framji Petit, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. R. B. Jejeebhoy, Mr. M. C. Murzban, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. S. B. Broacha, Dr. Massina, Dr. Sorab Nariman, Sirdar Davar Kaikhusru Mody of Surat, and a very large number of distinguished Parsee ladies and gentlemen.

## INCITING TO MURDER.

### Surendranath before the Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

Further evidence was taken by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day in which a young man, Surendranath Banerjee alias Pannalal Banerji, is charged with inciting to the murder of Europeans in a lecture he delivered in Beadon Square on the 22nd instant and the hearing was adjourned to next Thursday.

## THE JAMALPUR RIOTS.

### Case against Mr. Tuffman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

Judgment was reserved to-day by the Chief Justice and Justices Harrington and Brett in the appeal of Brojendro Kishore Roy Chowdhry against the decision of Mr. Justice Fletcher dismissing his suit for damages against Mr. Tuffman in what is known as the Jamalpur Riots case.

## THE "BANDE MATARAM."

### Sale Set Aside.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

In the Small Cause Court, Calcutta, to-day the Chief Judge dismissed an application for the setting aside of the order staying "sine die" the sale of the "Bande Mataram" Press in execution of a decree. The Judge also ordered the original attachment to be discharged, the Press having been forfeited to H.M. the King.

# NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

## WESTPHALIAN MINING DISASTER.

### A Big Death-Roll.

### FRANCE SYMPATHISES WITH GERMANY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

It is now stated that 360 men perished in the disaster which occurred in the Radbod mine at Harm, in Westphalia, as a result of an explosion of fire-damp.

M. Armand Fallieres, President of France, in a message to the Kaiser, recalls the heroism of the Westphalian miners in succouring their comrades in the disastrous explosion that occurred in a colliery at Courrieres, in France, in 1906. He declares that France whole-heartedly shares Germany's grief over the Radbod catastrophe.

AUSTRALIAN SYMPATHY.

Melbourne, November 15.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher) yesterday instructed his official secretary to call upon the Consul for Germany for the purpose of expressing the sympathy of the Government with the sufferers by the colliery explosion in Westphalia.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The Australian Amateur Rugby Union (the Wallabies) yesterday defeated Cambridge University by one goal two tries to one goal and one dropped goal. The first try for the Australians was secured by Moran which was not converted. Carrol and Dix registered tries early in the second half, the first being converted by Carmichael. Then Wright scored a try for Cambridge University, and also dropped a goal in the last minute. The University forwards were brilliant, and frequently nearly scored. Their backs were, however, unequal to the Wallabies.

## League Team Defeated.

The Australian League team (professionals) were defeated by Warrington by two goals two tries to one try. Messenger did not play for the visitors. Warrington registered an unconverted try in the first half, and pressed hard almost throughout the second half, scoring a try, which was converted. Courtney scored for the League team, and Warrington's three-quarter dropped a goal in the last minute

## Germany.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE KAISER.

The Kaiser, will on Monday, give an audience to the Chancellor (Prince von Bulow) at Kiel, where His Majesty will attend the swearing-in of recruits.

The "Cologne Gazette" complains of the Kaiser's absence from Berlin at the present juncture. Apparently, it declares, His Majesty regards the events in the Reichstag as being so insignificant as not to justify him in interrupting his shooting parties and Court festivities.

In well-informed quarters in Berlin it is believed that Prince von Bulow's declaration in the Reichstag, regarding the Kaiser showing greater reserve with regard to his utterances in the future, was made without the Kaiser's sanction. His Majesty's acquiescence in such a course largely depended upon whether or not the Chancellor would receive the unanimous support of the Federal Council and the Prussian Ministry which met yesterday.

A committee of the Conservative Party has issued a manifesto appealing to the Kaiser's sense of uprightness and straightforwardness, and expressing the hope that his Majesty would be better advised than he had been during the recent dark days, when no one dared to tell him that his place was not in foreign parts, but beside his Ministers in Berlin.

## China.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR.

Kuang-hsu, Emperor of China, is dead. Reports from the Imperial Palace at Pekin declare that he died last Tuesday, but it is officially stated that his death occurred yesterday afternoon. The Wai-Wu-pu (Board of Foregin Affairs) announces that the Dowager-Empress is mortally ill.

On Friday it was reported that the Emperor was dying and that he had been transferred to the death chamber. Edicts were issued appointing Prince Ch'un (father of the Emperor) regent during the mlaority of his son Pu-yi, the heir-presumptive to the throne.

## The Supremacy of the Seas.

The "Daily Chronicle" applauds the Prime Minister's notable declaration with regard to naval construction, although it will mean an increase in the naval estimates of from £5,000,000 to £6,000,000. It fears that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Mr. Lloyd-George) will be forced to face £20,000,000 of increased taxation.

Several Radical newspapers are trying to water down Mr. Asquith's declaration.

## DACOITY IN RAYALTA.

### Well-dressed Bengali Dacoits.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

A dacoity in Rayalta Village, Kushtea Sub-division, Nadia District, is reported to have taken place on Saturday night, a house being robbed by some twenty well-dressed Bengalis, who were armed and appeared to be fairly well educated.

## THE ALIPUR CONSPIRACY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

Further evidence was taken in the Alipu Conspiracy Case to-day before Mr. Beachcroft and numerous letters were put in, including one from Hem Chunder Das to his wife, asking her not to come between him and his fate and saying that the writer was practising revolver shooting.

## BENGAL COAL TRADE.

### Market Quiet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

The Coal Market is quiet. Borrea's (ordinary) are quoted at 22 1-2, Raneegunge Association at 28 1-8, Barabani at 31, Equitable (ordinary) at 75, Ghusick and Muslie at 19 1-4, Kosoenda and Nyadee at 60 3-4, New Birbhum at 55 and Standard at 24.

Government Paper is reported at 94·8.

The Banaro Company declare an "ad interim" dividend of seven annas per share and the Basanti Oakdene six annas per share.

## EXAMINATION PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Papers for the Second LL.B. Examination this year are not what they ought to be. Students for law examinations have to burden their memories to please their case-loving examiners with good many facts, and when even after nice study they feel diffident of success, there must be some flaw with the test they have to undergo. This year's Paper on Hindu Law is too long to be fully answered by all but the very swift writers. In other University Examinations this would not count for much, but in an examination in which candidates must score fifty per cent. marks to get through the examination successfully, this means nothing but failure for the ordinary writers. Moreover it should be remembered that the examination is one for judging candidates' grasp of the subject and not their capacity to fill up long, long pages in a very limited time. The Paper on Contracts and Torts is rather difficult and that on Crimes and Criminal Procedure for this year seems to require nothing but cram work from the poor candidates. In Penal Code nothing but definitions are asked. Is this not a test of simple cram-capacity? Similarly, in the generally stiff subject of Equity, the examiners not only ask difficult problems but also wish that students should study even out of place English cases. The University has prescribed 14 English cases in Equity as in Common Law. Why should the examiners stray aside? The 14 cases prescribed for study by the University are such as can, if well studied, give a nice idea of some of the very important principles of Equity. Why, then, should the candidates be asked cases like 'In ex-parte Waring; 'Saunders and Vauteer' etc., not one of which is in the prescribed list, and all of which are asked as a separate question by themselves carrying 14 marks? This seems to have no logic at bottom, but the simple one of ploughing good many students. What is to be examined is not how many cases students remember but how many principles they have mastered. Ensure the full development of a man's capacity and he will get his facts as he needs it. Moreover, if his mind is undeveloped, if he has not understood the principles well, he can make no use of any number of facts he may possess. In fine, I implore the examiners to deign to sympathise with the students and to see that the brains of students cannot be as case-ridden as theirs may generally be owing to their constant practice of citing cases when conducting them.—Yours, &c.

SYMPATHY.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Decades have passed away but our local University has failed to put the Matriculation Examination on a satisfactory basis. What a sad commentary this on the administrative capacity of some of our so-called leaders of society, for it is an open secret that our University now-a-days is dominated by some of its more influential native Fellows who lead people by the nose in the Corporation, in the University and elsewhere. It is a singular irony of fate that the very gentlemen who are never tired of pointing out the defects and shortcomings of the British Government in India, in season and out of season, find it hard for themselves to manage the affairs of a single institution like the University in such a way as to give general satisfaction. Year after year we hear complaints about the way in which the Matriculation Examination is conducted. This year bitter complaints are heard about the Sanskrit and the Voluntary English Papers. And those who have seen the questions unhesitatingly aver that the complaints are perfectly justifiable. But this is not all. Very serious complaints are made about the appointment of Mr. C. M. Cursetji as an examiner in the English Paper in view of the fact that he is the Manager of the Alexandra Girls' School. I see great force in the plea put forward by some of your correspondents that if the Manager of one school is appointed an examiner at the Matric, why should the Managers of other schools be debarred from enjoying the same privilege? I think it is high time for the University to revise some of its old written and unwritten laws and bye-laws.—Yours, etc.

P. E. K.

## MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

### Sensational Affair on the "Himalaya."

WITH the exception of an occasional death in the Red Sea the voyages of mail steamers are generally devoid of unpleasant incidents. On the arrival of the R.M.S. "Himalaya" at Adelaide on November 13, however, it was reported that during the voyage from Colombo a coloured fireman named Curim Ellai Nawabkhan had been murdered, and that one of his fellow-countrymen, named Jassum Allee Must, had been placed in irons on suspicion of having committed the deed.

Naturally the officers and local agents were very reticent over the whole affair, and so quite was the news of the tragedy kept that even some of the passengers were unware that anything untoward had occurred during the voyage.

From what could be learned it would appear that, at 3 o'clock on the morning of November 1, the day after leaving Colombo, the night watchman reported to the officer in charge that one of the firemen was lying on the spar deck, groaning as if in pain. On making an examination the officer discovered the deceased lying in a pool of blood which was flowing from a number of woods on the throat and head. He had the wounded man removed to the hospital, but despite every attention on the part of the ship's surgeon the unfortunate man expired that night. An inquiry was conducted on board by the captain, and in consequence of certain statements made by one of the coloured crew the accused was placed under arrest.

When in the tropics it is customary for the crew to sleep on deck, and on the night of the tragedy the deceased was sleeping on the spar deck. Apparently he had been unconscious of any danger, as none of the officers heard cries. The injuries appeared to have been inflicted by a knife or some sharp instrument. Other members of the crew were sleeping in close proximity, and one of the latter is stated to have witnessed the whole affair. This man with two others, has since been accommodated with quarters in the fore end of the steamer, apart from the others, for fear of intimidation on the part of any friends of the accused

No motive can be assigned for the deed. Prior to leaving Colombo the two men were apparently on very friendly terms, and it is stated that they were photographed together. Both were from the Punjab, and were of the same caste. In some quarters it is believed that the murder was the result of a vendetta, but until the case is heard in Sydney nothing definite will be known.

On behalf of the Board of Trade the Shipping Master at Fremantle (Captain Smith) conducted a preliminary inquiry on board yesterday, when the evidence of the chief witnesses was taken.

MR. CAREY, Collector of Singbhum, Bengal, is proceeding on sick leave.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## POLO.

### The Alderson Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 30.

Three games were played this afternoon in the presence of a large gathering in the Pavilion. The best of the three games was undoubtedly that between the two cavalry teams, who exhibited all the dash and skill which have made them celebrated at the game. The Gunners and Miners were very closely matched, and it was a toss up to the end as to which side would win.

FIRST GAME.

26TH CAVALRY No. 1, VS. 26TH CAVALRY No. 3.

Umpires:—Major Rowlandson and Major Martin.

FIRST CHUKKER.—After four minutes' very fast up and down play, No. 1 got the ball well up to No. 3's end and hit a goal. No. 3 were within an ace of returning the compliment the next instant but missed fire. Then followed another series of gallops till No. 1 again found themselves within shooting range and Moir hit a goal.

No. 1 ..... 2 goals.
No. 3 ..... nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—Offside having been pronounced against No. 3 soon after the throw in, No. 1 at once cleared with the ball from behind their line to No. 3's end, where Hukum Singh swooped down upon it and drove it back, and then Mowatt carried it along to midfield, from where it was hit up to No. 2 post and shot through.

No. 1 ..... 1 goal.
No. 3 ..... nil.

THIRD CHUKKER.—From a scrum near No. 3's posts Moir galloped away to that end and at once hit a goal, and a minute later Summers scored the second goal for No. 1. After a few rattling good gallops No. 1 scored a third goal on point of time.

No. 1 ..... 3 goals.
No. 3 ..... nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—No. 1 were soon down at No. 3's end, where an attempt to score was made more than once, but each time the ball was hit behind the line, till eventually Mowatt got on to the ball and with a flank movement hit a goal. Moir was next found guilty of crossing, and Popham getting the penalty hit, scored the first goal for No. 3 with a clean drive.

26th Cavalry No. 1 ..... 1 goal.
26th Cavalry No. 3 ..... 1 goal.
Score.—No. 1, scratch ..... 7 goals.
No. 2, plus 1 ..... 2 goals.

SECOND GAME.

SAPPERS VS. LINCOLNS.

Umpires:—Captain Orton and Captain Hannay.

FIRST CHUKKER.—For the first three or four minutes neither side held the upper hand till Bremner was on to the ball, and with a long range shot sent it flying through the posts. Some hard and fast gallops followed, till the Sappers again arrived within shooting range of the Lincoln's flags and struck for goal, but just missed.

Sappers ..... 1 goal.
Lincolns ..... nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—A minute after the start the Sappers were up at the Lincolns' posts and scored. A minute later the Sappers made a vigorous effort to score again, and managed it from a scrum directly opposite the Lincolns' posts. Barlow was on to the ball next and, sweeping down field, got it well up to the Sappers' end when the chukker closed.

Sappers ..... 1 goal.
Lincolns ..... nil.

THIRD CHUKKER.—The moment the ball was in play the Sappers got away with it and hit behind the Lincolns' line. A minute later offside was given against the Sappers, and the penalty resulted a little later in the Lincolns scoring their first goal. The Sappers were offside next, but hitting out from behind the line they at once charged the Lincolns' goal and got within shooting range when the chukker ended.

Sappers ..... nil
Lincolns ..... 1 goal

FOURTH CHUKKER.—Soon after start the Sappers made a determined bid for goal, and Colonel Russell being close up at the desired time dribbled the ball through the posts. On changing ends the Sappers cleared to the Lincolns' end and scored. A minute later they hit a third goal.

Sappers ..... 6 goals.
Lincolns ..... 1 goal.
Score.—
Sappers, minus 1 ..... 5 goals.
Lincolns, plus 2 ..... 3 goals.

THIRD GAME.

MINERS VS. R. F. A. NO. 2.

Umpires:—Captain Orton and Lieutenant Mowatt

FIRST CHUKKER.—The Gunners at once opened the attack and getting up to the Miners' end worried them there till they hit a goal. The ball was anywhere after this till the chukker ended.

R. F. A., No. 2 ..... 1 goal
Miners ..... nil

SECOND CHUKKER.—They were alternately at each others' end, till the Miners had a shy at goal but failed. A bit of sticky play in midfield followed when the Miners again got away with the ball to the Gunners' posts and scored. Playing on terms of equality the game went very fast at this stage till the Gunners scored.

Miners ..... 1 goal.
R. F. A., No. 2 ..... 1 goal.

THIRD CHUKKER.—The Gunners were quickly up at the Miners' end, but in spite of their efforts to score they failed, the Miners having warded off each time they got near enough to the posts. Eventually the Miners got away to the opposite end and hit a goal on point of time.

Miners ..... 1 goal.
R. F. A. ..... nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—The series of fast gallops up and down the field characterized the opening phase of the chukker till offside was pronounced against the Miners. From the hit out the Gunners cleared to the opposite end, but before anything could transpire the chukker ended. Having tied with two goals all they played on till the Miners hit the winning goal.

Score.—Miners, plus 3 ..... 6 goals.
R. F. A. No. 2, plus 3 ..... 5 goals.

## HOCKEY.

### The Aga Khan Tournament.

### THE FINALS.

A TIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 30.

The final between the Indian Infantry and Northamptons was played to-day in the presence of an enormous gathering. It was a very fast and magnificent game all through and in the end the two teams tied with 1 goal all. Five further minutes each way were played, but they still tied.

The tie will by replayed to-morrow.

## CALCUTTA'S OVERHEAD RESEROVIR.

### Sir Douglas Fox's Letter.

### MR. MACCABE'S DESIGN ACCEPTED.

At their meeting on Tuesday evening (Nov. 24) the Works Special Committee of the Calcutta Corporation considered the letter, dated 28th September, 1908, received from Sir Douglas Fox and Partners regarding the proposed elevated water tank with the note of the Chief Engineer thereon.

The letter runs thus:—We are in receipt of your letter, dated 20th August, which has been handed us by your Engineer, no copy addressed to us direct having reached us. He has also supplied us with a set of the revised drawings, the amended specification having been sent to us previously. We have given these our careful consideration and have had the advantage of a further interview with your Engineer. In order to reply, it has been necessary to examine again the entire design. We have pleasure in confirming the opinion expressed in our original report that the general conception and arrangement of the design are satisfactory, subject, of course, to the modification of the various matters of detail to which we referred. After careful inspection of the revised specifications and drawings, we find that our most important recommendations have not been fully carried out. You now inform that a present saving of material is of less importance than great durability, a view with which we agree taking into consideration the deleterious effect upon steel-work of the Calcutta climate—and we have modified some of our criticisms accordingly. You state in your letter of August 20th that the Commissioners consider that an economy of material resulting from a new design would mean an increased cost per ton and ultimately little saving. We stated, however, in our report that a new design made in accordance with our recommendations would save in actual weight of steel-work at least 500 tons, and further would cost less per ton. In view of your remarks with regard to the question of corrosion, we would now add that generally throughout the structure we contemplated the thickness of material would not be less than those of the original design and that our proposals would involve no change in the design which would increase the risk of corrosion. Particular attention was given to this matter in all our recommendations. We believe that an impression exists that we are recommending box sections which are not accessible for painting, etc. Our invariable practice is to avoid any structural arrangement which involves closed-in or otherwise inaccessible surfaces and in connection with this design we have never contemplated anything of this nature. We would, however, point out that the two main girders in the contract design are so arranged that painting between them will be so difficult that it is liable to be imperfect, whereas by the adoption of our proposals, the space between the beams is increased. The technical defects we referred to in our letter of 3rd July are the same as those specified in our report of February 14th. In view of the complete information now at our disposal, whilst agreeing that one important modification has been made we consider that to render the structure satisfactory certain matters still require attention. The letter then dealt in detail with these matters which referred to pressure on foundations under concrete, column grouping, columns, column bases, column bracing, main girders, secondary girders, tank plates, stays at side of tank and foundations.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S NOTE.

Mr. MacCabe, in his note on the above, dealt with the various points raised and controverted them. He adhered to his own design as regards these points except that he accepted the method of column bearing now proposed by Sir Douglas Fox and Partners which involved no material alteration in the design and which could be done for the same money as the original designs.

In the course of his note Mr. MacCabe said:—Sir Douglas Fox and Partners in their former report dated 14th February, 1908, have already stated that "the armoured concrete bed is capable of safely distributing the concentrated loads of the columns over the entire area of the subsoil." The statement now made that a "reversal of stress is an impossibility" is a very bold one, when the possibility of an earthquake is taken into consideration. Perhaps it is correct, but since coming to Calcutta I have read all the literature about earthquakes which I could come across, and I prefer to confess my comparative ignorance regarding what might occur to the stresses in a foundation in the event of an earthquake wave passing through it, than to be dogmatic on the point; and this being so I considered and still consider it prudent to provide for a possible reversal of stress in this foundation, even though by so doing I am asking the Corporation to spend three or four thousand rupees extra for iron in the concrete, which I would not do were I quite certain that no reversal of stress could occur during a possible seismic disturbance.

In conclusion, I have only to say that I have all through expressed my confidence in the design for this work, and this confidence has been strengthened as a result of the discussions I have had on the matter, with several eminent men at Home, whom I have the honour to number amongst my personal friends. There are few works of any magnitude, in which, during the course of erection, it is not found necessary to make considerable changes in the design wing to further knowledge on the subject coming to light, but in this case, as a result of numerous discussions at Home, with both Engineers and Contractors in this line of business I feel confident that any such changes which may be made will be negligible in act and quite immaterial in character. I have only to add an expression of thanks to the Chairman and Corporation for the calm manner in which they treated the very disquieting letter addressed by Sir Douglas Fox and Partners to the Secretary during my absence on leave.

The Committee accepted the points on which Sir Douglas Fox and Mr. MacCabe were in accord. As regards the points in dispute the Committee recommended to the Corporation to accept the view of their Chief Engineer, Mr. MacCabe, who had local experience in the matter.

## NEW CHOLERA CURE.

### Injection of Salt Solution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

Extraordinarily successful results are being obtained in the Calcutta Medical College, by a new system of injecting a very strong salt solution into the blood of cholera patients.

The mortality in 175 cholera cases, since last January, has been reduced from 60 to 30 per cent., though in other Calcutta hospitals, where the new system had not been introduced, it remained as before.

## TOLD IN THE TWILIGHT.

(BY EMERIC HULME-BEAMAN.)

LADY ALLESTER sat alone in her drawing-room. The short winter afternoon was fading into the dusk of twilight, and the leaping flames of the fire began already to cast shifting shadows on the walls. As she watched them a tender smile played round the corners of Lady Allester's mouth.

For two years she had been accounted the most charming and beautiful young widow in London, and her friends had predicted for her a speedy alliance with no less a person than the heir to a great dukedom; but this prediction had been somewhat rudely falsified by the sudden announcement of her engagement to an unknown suitor, a certain Alec Dane, whom she had met none knew how or where.

Stalwart and full of a rugged and purposeful strength, there was that about Alec Dane which at a first glance suggested an inherent honesty and uprightness of dealing that could not be assailed. He was a man of whom one instinctively felt that it would be impossible for him in any circumstances to be guilty of a mean or dishonourable action; indeed, Lady Allester would as soon have believed such a thing of herself, and this was going as far as it was conceivable for a woman to go who is her own law.

The smile still rested on Lady Allester's face as the door opened and Alec Dane came into the room unannounced. She had heard his step on the stairs, and was not taken by surprise. She merely raised her head and looked at him, with lips half-parted and arch interrogative eyes.

"How late you are!" she remarked.

He crossed to her side, took her hand, bent towards her upturned face, and then, as if a sudden thought had intervened to check the inteded caress, turned abruptly away with a sigh.

"Yes I am late," he answered mechanically, drawing up a chair and seating himself opposite her, so that the firelight played on her face, revealing all the lights and shades of expression that passed across it.

Lady Allester noiced the interrupted intention and the sigh, and, with a woman's intuition, kept silence, knowing that the reason would presently be disclosed to her.

"Just like that," he went on slowly, as if pursuing some earlier train of thought, "with your face in half-profile and the fire-light playing upon your beautiful hair, I think I like you best, Muriel."

She nodded gravely.

"Just like that, or in one of a dozen other ways for which you have equally expressed your perference on other occasions," she replied. "It must be pleasant to possess such a choice of superlatives!"

"I can think of you in no lesser degree," he explained. "A friend came to me with a strange story this morning, Muriel—involving a point of ethics." He looked at her with a sudden sharp scrutiny, then dropped his eyes, and, stretching out his hands to the blaze, gave an odd laugh. "In such matters I have come to look upon you as my Portia, you know. The point puzzled me. I don't know if my own conclusion was right. I should like"—he hesitated an instant, and raised his eyes slowly towards her again—"I should like my Portia's opinion upon it."

Lady Allester let her glance rest a moment musingly on the strong square face turned towards her own, the steady direct eyes that looked into hers with something almost of a challenge in their unwavering gaze, the whole easy, massive negligence of the man seated in the low chair opposite, everything about him breathing of strength, of mastery, of reliable force—and she smiled.

"The story," she said quietly, "no doubt interested you—deeply?

"Very."

She nodded as if she understood.

"And your friend——?"

"My friend?" Dane shrugged his shoulders. "My friend," he said slowly, "was rather inclined to take an opposite view."

"To yours?"

"Yes, to mine."

"And I am to decide between you?" She inquired.

"Yes," he said quietly, "you are to be the judge."

"Portia was but a pleader," she reminded him.

"Judge and advocate," he said with a smile. I would like to tell you the story, Muriel."

She leaned forward and placed one little hand timidly on his arm.

"Don't, dear," she said; "I can trust you."

Dane raised the hand to his lips and let it fall.

"Nevertheless I should like you to hear the story," he said doggedly.

Lady Allester sighed.

"Well, then, tell it me," she said, leaning her chin upon her hand and fixing her eyes upon the fire.

For a moment Dane sat forward, gazing straight before him in silence: then he altered his positions so that his glance might rest upon Lady Allester's face.

"It happened," he said, speaking in a quiet, deliberate tone—"it happened about seven or eight years ago. An acquaintance of my friend's—we will call him X—had a sister, an innocent, trusting girl whom he loved. Bear that in mind—he loved her. By an accidental chance she became attached to a certain man who asked her to marry him, and she consented, her brother at that time being abroad and her parents dead. The girl was living with an old aunt, who stood to her in the relation of a guardian. She was of age and the old lady, her aunt, conceiving the match to be satisfactory, could advance no objections to her niece's marriage with this man. I merely wish to put the plain facts of the story before you, Muriel, clearly and concisely, without troubling you with any unnecessary details, as—as, in fact, I had it from my friend."

Lady Allester gave a grave little nod without turning her face.

"Yes," she said. "I understand—as your friend told it you."

"Precisely. Well, the man was a rascal, and the marriage proved to be no marriage at all, for he had a wife living already, and so the girl was ruined."

Lady Allester raised her eyes slowly to his.

"And that circumstance," she remarked quietly, "involved your point of ethics?"

"Wait," he replied. "The point of ethics is yet to come. So far there could be no two opinions. The man was a scoundrel."

"Certainly there could be no two opinions about that," she assented. "And the girl?"

"Died," said Dane shortly. "The shock of discovery—shall we say the shame?—brought on a fatal illness which killed her. Perhaps it was best so."

"Perhaps," mused Lady Allester, searching the glowing depths of the fire.

"The brother," went on Dane, after a moments pause, "returned in time to learn the facts of the case from his sister's lips. He was a man of a fierce temper, and had lived in a country where men had a swift way of dealing with scoundrels. His notions of honour may have been a little primitive, but he had a contempt for baseness, believing that he was himself incapable of a base action—mark that! He thought he could not act basely himself——"

Lady Allester looked up quickly and met Dane's eyes.

"Nor could he," she said quietly.

Dane shrugged his shoulders.

"Are you sure?" he said. But let me finish the story. The brother of the girl sought out her betrayer. There was no difficulty about that—the man was easily found. He lived in a luxurious bachelor flat; his wife——Well, never mind her; they lived apart, and he occupied, as I have said, a flat in the West End where he kept a confidential valet.

It was here that the girl's brother found him one evening—alone. There was not much to be said between them, but the girl's brother carried a riding whip. The rest was purely accidental. The man attempted to defend himself, but he was a mere child in the other's grasp. As, however, he twisted round in an effort to free himself, the heavier end of the whip descended across his face, and at the same instant the girl's brother caught his foot against a chair, and they both fell heavily to the ground. When he got up the man lay still and motionless at his feet."

"Dead!" murmured Lady Allester in a frightened whisper.

Dane nodded.

"The thing was a pure accident," he repeated. "In falling the man struck his head against the iron projection of the fender. The brother (whom we have called X) thought he was merely stunned, and left him lying there. Nobody saw him leave the flat. Noody had seen him enter it. And now comes one of the strangest illustrations of the malicious workings of that strangest minister of chance—Coincidence. The confidential valet had earlier that very evening thought fit to ransack his master's private desk of a considerable number of bank-notes and some valuable jewellery. The next morning, when the body of the man was found and the valet's disappearance had become known, the suspicions of the police were instantly directed to the absconding servant. In a word he was traced found, and charged with murder."

Lady Allester shuddered. "Go on," she said in a low voice. "I think I begin to understand."

"There were conclusive evidences, you see, of a struggle of some sort having taken place," continued Dane in a calm, even tone. "And there was also a mark on the dead man's face which seemed to have been caused by some heavy stick or weapon. It was one of those cases, in fact, in which the police find no difficulty in reaching with perfect confidence a conclusion which they are convinced is infallible. The valet was tried on the capital charge."

"And the—the girl's brother?" murmured Lady Allester, with a catch in her breath.

"I am coming to him now," said Dane. "He could not, of course, let an innocent man suffer for a crime he did not commit. The only alternative seemed to be for him to publish the true facts of the case, and in so doing expose at the same time his sister's disgrace."

"Yes?" said Lady Allester, without moving her eyes from the fire. "But he did it. He must have done it!"

"No," said Dane slowly, "he did not do it."

Lady Allester gave a little shiver.

"Then he—he permitted an innocent man to suffer?" she half whispered.

"No," reapeated Dane. "Rather than that, the other would have sacrificed even his sister's reputation."

Lady Allester drew a deep breath of relief.

"The position, you see," proceeded Dane in a passionless voice, "was a difficult one. On the one hand a thief charged with a crime which he did not commit; on the other a woman's reputation. Some men, confronted with such a position, would have been able to decide instantly on the proper course of conduct to pursue. The man whom we have called X could not. He temporised. There was just the chance, after all, that the jury would not convict. The evidence was purely circumstantial—and inconclusive at that. So he staked his life and his sister's name upon this chance. If the verdict were 'Guilty' he would come forward and confess the truth."

"Yes—yes, I see," said Lady Allester eagerly. He would not have let an innocent man suffer, I knew that. And the jury acquitted the servant?"

Dane shook his head.

"Even an English jury is not infallible," he said "They brought in a verdict of guilty."

Lady Allester turned a horror-striken face to the speaker.

"But you said just now——"

"Listen, Muriel," interrupted Dane, with a touch of hardness. "What I said was that the man X would not have allowed this innocent person to suffer for a crime he did not commit. He had staked on a certain chance, and lost. He would have paid the price. He was ready to pay it at the moment when the verdict was pronounced, but——"

"Well," broke in Lady Allester, impatiently, "but what?"

Dane shrugged his shoulders.

"It was too late," he said.

"Too late?"

"Too late. The man dropped dead in the dock. They found afterwards that it was heart disease."

There was a moment's silence. Then Lady Allester looked up.

"And you think that the man X was to blame for that?" she inquired, halting a little between the words.

Again Dane shook his head.

"It was impossible to foresee the risk of such an event," he replied. "The chances were millions to one against such a thing happening. No I don't think he was to blame for that."

"Then for what?" she demanded sharply.

"For what? That is the whole point, Muriel. Some—many perhaps—might say that he should have come forward even then to vindicate the name of a man unjustly accused. My friend was inclined to this view—you may agree with him—but the man, the man X——"

"Yes," said Lady Allester quickly, "the man X—what did 'he' think?"

Dane met her questioning glance with slow, deliberate eyes.

"The man," he answered quietly, "thought so too. But there was a woman's memory at stake, and she—was the man's sister."

He rose and took up his hat.

"Will you still marry me, Muriel?" he asked.

'Yes," said Lady Allester, very softly.—"World.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PROSPERITY.

THE farmers of South Australia are in a particularly enviable position at present, says the "Adelaide Chronicle." Not only have they had the advantage of a number of full seasons in quick succession, but latterly prices have been extremely profitable, and altogether they have enjoyed such a period of prosperity as has very seldom been equalled in the history either of this State or of any of its neighbours. Then, too, they have always had the entire sympathy of Parliament. The Legislature has on many occasions shown its desire to do everything in its power to liberalise the land legislation of South Australia, and to assist farmers in making homes for themselves on Crown lands. Those who purchased their holdings long ago, and have paid cash for them, have been materially assisted as well. They have had the advantage of reduced freights on the railways, and have also benefited considerably by the concession under the Income Tax Act, which has freed land up to £1,000 in unimproved value from all liability for income derived from its produce. At present the Legislature is engaged in the consideration of a Bill to give openhanded help to holders of

## BY THE WAY

### SENATORIAL WISDOM.

For a romance in high life commend us to the love-story of the Duke of the Abruzzi and Miss Katherine Elkins. What purports to be an authoritative statement is now to hand. It shows that Senator Elkins, in contrast to the prevailing habit of the American millionare, did not rush at the chance of so fine a match for his daughter. In fact, he would not hear of it till he was satisfied on certain awkward points. A morganatic marriage was abhorrent to him. His daughter must be Duchess of the Abruzzi or she should bear no relation to the Abruzzi. The Duke, on his part, is said to have heartily agreed with the Senator, and strove with might and main to clear away the State obstacles to his marriage. The alliance of Duke and Senator has triumphed, and now, by all accounts, there is a prospect of the ceremony taking place at an early date. At present we reserve our congratulations for the American people. They have been sorely perplexed over the whole business—have been inclined, indeed, to resent the mystery in which it has been wrapped. At one time it seemed that their proud prerogative of sharing in the private affairs of their senators and millionares was being seriously threatened. A matrimonial arrangement was being discussed without recourse to the great heart of the nation. It seemed a national scandal. The danger is now past. America knows that Mr. Elkins has behaved as an honourable citizen should: and if the country as well as the father approves, we can perceive no further obstacles to the happy ending of an admirable romance.

### IDLENESS IN THE "GOOD OLD TIMES."

There were "unemployable" in those far-off days, too; but our forefathers had no mercy for idleness: "they abhorred it as a vice which would undermine their sturdy commonwealth": An Act passed in 1531 decreed that any person "being whole and mighty in body and able to labour" found begging might be arrested, and if unable to give a satisfactory account of himself he was brought to the nearest market town, tied to the end of a cart, stript of his clothes, and beaten with whips through the town, bleeding and ashamed, after which degradation he was sent to his native place, on his oath to "put himself to labour like a true man ought to do." If the sturdy vagabond were caught a third time in idleness he was to suffer death, "as an enemy to the commonwealth." These were indeed good old times!

### RELIGION AND MORALS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Religion in this country under the early Hanoverians was, as we all know, "in a very languid condition." Our author says: A professed contempt for religion was a distinguishing feature of the age. Christianity was ridiculed, reverence for tradition scorned, and the manners and the morals of the eighteenth century steadily deteriorated. . . . "Everyone laughs if one talks of religeon," said a foreigner visiting England. . . . A wave of unbelief was sweeping through the land; drunkenness, immorality, and coarse conversation were fashionable in all ranks of society. Fidelity to marriage vows was "sneered out of fashion." "We saw but one Bible in the parish of Cheddar," said Hannah More long years after this, "and that was used to prop a flower pot." There are among us those who are asserting now that history in some of these respects is about to repeat itself. Who knows?

### AL THE "CALLANTS"

So now we know what to expect. The enterprising editor of the "Christian Commonwealth" has by a kind of plebiscite of his readers, obtained for us the constitution of the ideal Socialist Cabinet. In that happy and problematic day when the Millennium shall arrive, and we shall gladly made poorer in order that no man shall be rich, and, human nature being magically and suddenly changed, there shall be neither poverty nor crime in the land, and war shall be no more, and there shall be no armies or natives—but stay; do we not find "Secretary for War, Mr. Will Thorne or Mr. J. O'Grady?" What is the meaning of this astonishing anachronism? There being no war, why should Mr. Thorne or Mr. O'Grady become its Secretary? Is the meaning that one of these distinguished demagogues should assume a portfolio charged with the "Ministerial" conduct of the civil war that would undoubtedly be the accompaniment of such a "Ministry of all the Callants"? Or is the notion that a sinecure office should be created in order to provide Mr. Thorne or Mr. O'Grady with £3,000 a year? Perish such a thought! Besides, no one will be allowed to draw more than £3 a week from the State coffers. We had forgotten that. Never mind, we are to have Mr. Shaw as Lord Lieutenant of John Bull's Other Island and Mr. Pete Curran as his Chief Secretary —"arcades ambo!" Mr. Victor Grayson is to direct the Post Office—and we hope that the many evil communications passing through the post will not corrupt his good manners—and Mr. Keir Hardie is to be Prime Minister. Prodigious!

### THE LATE M. SARDOU.

The late M. Victorien Sardou had a hard struggle in his early days. At first he supported himself by teaching history, philosophy, and mathematics, and contributing to a biographical dictionary, which paid him thirty-two francs for an article which had taken him seven months to write. His first play was rejected by Scribe, but he nevertheless took Scribe for his model. His method of study was to take a play by Scribe, read the first acts carefully, then close the book and add a third act of his own composition. Though his "Taverne des Etudiants" was hissed off the stage in 1854, it was not long before he made a big hit with "Les Pattes de Mouche," known to English audiences as "A Scrap of Paper."

### HIS METHODS.

It was stated some years ago that Sardou had on hand the plot and bare outline of about 250 pieces that were waiting to be written. The plots were all methodically arranged in leather cases, and carefully docketed and indexed. Most of them, he admitted, he would never live to write, for life would not be long enough. Whenever he got an idea he jotted it down, and amplified it at his leisure. Sometimes it was a story, or perhaps a mere passing remark that he heard in conversation; sometimes it was a newspaper report that was the seed that germinated in his mind. Before sitting down to write a play M. Sardou had it all prepared in a scenario, down to the smallest detail. Everything was settled in his mind, and then, when he felt the inclination to write upon him, he could peg away without fear of being brought to a standstill by some difficulty.

### THE PLAYWRIGHTS OF THE WORLD.

M. Sardou was wont to contend that the world will always have to look to France for its most entertaining dramas. "French writers, and French writers only," he once declared, "can be the playwrights of the world. The others, and I include the greatest of them all—for I have Shakespeare, D'Annunzio, Sudermann, and Ibsen in my mind's eye as I speak—have not the innate art of playwriting which we Frenchmen possess. They are in staggerart every one of them. They are too long in some places, and too short in others, and lack the explanatory touches at the proper moment which the perfect play must have. In a word, playwriting is a French characteristic. Other nations write plays, too, and we love to see them in Paris. But they are not like French plays." Sardou till quite recently was wonderfully vigorous, and thought nothing of making appointments for eight o'clock in the morning.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

### AUDACITIES IN DRESS.

Although 'chic" Parisiennes are not so eccentric as the leaders of the "smart set" in New York, thsy are, perhaps, more daring. It is certainly many years since such audacious costumes as those which are now being worn were seen in the French Capital. The queen of fashion have taken as their model Mme. Tallien, the famous Directoire beauty, who, in her desire to preserve the contour of her ideal figure had the materials of her dress summed on to her body. Although the Directoire costume caused a sensation when it came out last summer, it might be formed modest compared with some of the latest novelties such as the "robe pantalon" and the "corset pantalon," the lower part of each of which consists in tight-fitting culottes beneath the dress. The desire of the Parisienne of to-day, apparently, is to display as much of the outline of the figure as possible. One result of the introduction of these slightly-built costumes is that whereas about eighteen yards of material were required for a dress, the women of to-day finds five yards sufficient. Prices, however, show no similar shrinkage. One house in Paris, whose customers are chiefly wealthy American ladies, makes a speciality of cotton net blouses trimmed with a little silver lace at the throat, for which they charge £16.

### ENORMOUS FUR TOQUES.

A walk up the Champe-Elysees or through the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne to-day shows that most of the women are buried beneath enormous fur toques. A whole fox's head and tail is employed in making some of them which come right over the foreheads of the wearers, making them look like moujiks. To add to the grotesque effect of the present style of hats, in may cases a huge feather a la Mephistopheles, is placed at each side of the head. For one of these hats £20 is regarded as a low price. As a fair moudaine remarked recently: "You can hardly get anything for that!" A lady, whose position in society entitles her to speak with authority, when asked what it would cost to dress an up-to-date Parisienne as she would desire to appear, if given carte blanche at the best houses in Paris, made the following rapid calculation: hat £40, dress £80, fur mantle £60, stole and muff £70, corsets, lingerie, boots, etc., £200; total, £450. "Of course," added our informant, "if the lady insists on having diamond buckle on her garters, there is no limit to the amount she can spend." Even in her eccentricities the Parisienne never departs from good taste. The jewellery most in vogue at present consists of diamonds with invisible mounts and platinum settings that can hardly be seen. The old-fashioned long drop or lustre earrings, which were in favour in the time of Marie Antoinette, under the name of "brignolets," are coming in again. The latest thing in pendants is of Egyptian work wish scarabees mounted on gold settings. Precious stones for feminine adornment are now being out with flat surfaces, instead of facets.

### PRESENT-DAY PETS.

The modest Parisienne's favourite pet is still a dog, but the tiny hybrid which used to be carried in the muff has been replaced by a dog as big as madame can find room for in the motor-car or carriage. Deerhounds, boarhounds, St. Bernards—in fact, any kind of big dog with an elegant silhouette which suits the chatelaine style of dress is now much in demand. One lady in the Bois de Boulogne the other day had two dogs—a wolfhound and a fox terrier—both wearing expensive collars and gold medallions. A favourite amusement of the society dames of capital this winter will be receiving at the theatre. Ladies who have boxes at the Opera and the Opera-Comique are sending out cards with the intimation, "Mme. X., abonnee a l'Opera, loge on baignoire No.—, le mardi ——" which means that on that day Mme. X. will receive her friends and acquintances in her box at the theatre.

As hats are no longer worn at the theatre, Parisennes have found a charming substitute in delightful capuchins, or hoods made of Parma violet satin and violet velvet, or pink or white taffetas.

## VIVISECTION OF MEN.

### A Horror of the Sixteenth Century.

In the October number of the "Zoophilist and Animals' Defender" appears an interesting article upon the vivisection of men.

In a work entitled "Medical History from the Earliest Times," by Edward Theodore Withington, M.A., M.B., Oxon., the author devotes a chapter to "The Alleged Vivisection of Men in the Sixteenth Century," in which he says "that the charge of vivisecting human beings, brought against some of the great anatomists of the sixteenth century, has been recently revived for conttroversial purposes."

The accusation is made against three persons, Berengar of Carpi, Vasalius, and Fallopius, in particular, and against the anatomists of Pisa in general. For the accounts of the supposed vivisection at Pisa we are referred to several works notably to Dr. Berdoe's "Origin and Growth of the Healing Art," P. 373. Some of the charges of vivisecting men made against Fallopius and Vesallus have been disputed but even if the charges were indisputable, Dr. Withington says: "In the case of Fallopius we may regret that so amiable a man should have undertaken the office of an executioner. But the accusation against the Pisan anatomists is precise and more serious. A series of cases extracted from the Criminal Archives of Florence by Signor Andreozzi, a jurist, is given, dating from 1545 to 1570, and the names of the victims with the dates of their condemnation are recorded with unmistakeable exactitude. We need only give a few examples and those briefly. A woman named Maddalena, imprisoned at Florence for killing her son, was sent to Pisa, September 1, 1551, "reserved for anatomy." The end of the horrible extract is, "went to Pisa, to be made an anatomy." On November 14, 1553, Marguerita, wife of Biajio d'Antinoro, was condemned to be beheaded for infanticide on December 20th. "She was released from the fetters, and consigned to a familiar, who took her to Pisa to the Commissario, "who gave her, as usual, to the anatomist, to make anatomy of her; which was done."

Dr. Withington endeavours to exonerate the Pisan anatomists from the charge of vivisecting men; he says "there is strong, but not undoubted, evidence that they were sometimes poisoned by the anatomists themselves; but there is not the slightest indication that any of them was vivisected." But he says there is fairly good evidence that in 1474 an archer of Wendon was condemned to death for robbing the church at Wendon, and that certain doctors represented to the King that it would be very useful for them to know the places where stone and colic were concreted, and that this could best be done by vivisecting a human being, and so permission was given them to open the condemned archer, and the place of the said maladies having been sought and examined, the man's wounds were dressed, and he ultimately made a good recovery and received a free pardon. Dr. Withington admits that poisons and antidotes were very frequently tested upon condemned criminals. The times were cruel, and tortures were inflicted on man and women for crimes that would be visited with short terms of imprisonment now, and we can see no reason for disputing the charges of vivisecting men brought against Fallopius, Vesalius, and the Pisan surgeons for we imagine that in the sixteenth century the pursuit of such physiological science as existed would no more have been arrested by the fact of the victims being human than it is nowadays impeded by any sentiment of pity and mercy to the dogs, cats, and rabbits of our own laboratories.

## THE TWO SERVICES.

It seldom happens that circumstances bring about the re-shuffling of so many naval commands concurrently with the numerous changes in flag rank which have taken place recently. No fewer than seven flag appointments have been officially announced within a week, while as the result of retirements—compulsory and voluntary—thirteen promotions have been made on the retired and active lists since the 5th of November. The long chapter of promotions affecting the senior ranks will be added to on December 2, when Admiral of the Fleet Sir James Erskine is due to retire. This will promote Sir Gerard Noel—assuming, of course, that His Majesty the King does not exercise his prerogative by selecting an officer junior to Admiral Noel, which is very unlikely—and will bring Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson and Rear-Admiral Sir Percy Scott to the top of their respective lists. Rear Admiral Hamilton will not take over his appointment until the Second Cruiser Squadron has returned to England towards the end of January. When the four armoured ships now with Sir Percy Scott left England there was no suggestion that they would be away over the Christmas season. The decision to extend the cruise by "showing the British flag" at South American Ports was an afterthought which has met with warm approval. There is every reason to anticipate that the enthusiasm which has been shown to the squadron in South Africa will have its counterpart in the visit to South American ports, for which Sir Percy Scott set out yesterday.

### PROSPECTIVE REPLACEMENTS.

Further changes in commands afleat will become due early in 1909. Rear-Admiral C. H. Adair, who in February, 1907, assumed the command of the Cruiser Squadron affiliated to the Atlantic Fleet, and recently exchanged appointments with Rear-Admiral Sir Percy Scott in the Channel Fleet's Cruiser Squadron, will haul down his flag at the expiration of two years from the date of his original appointment. In February also the command of the Fourth Cruiser Squadron will become vacant on the completion of Rear-Admiral F. S. Inglefield's two years in the appointment. A successor will also immediately have to be found to Vice-Admiral C. G. Robinson at Portsmouth Dockyeard, and in February to Rear-Admiral F. W. Fisher at Malta Dockyard, under the new rule by which these and similar appointments are only held for two years.

### FLOATING DOCK POSSIBILITIES.

Reverting to the docking question, I am still inclined to think, notwithstanding recent criticism that hitherto too little attention has been paid to the question of floating docks and their possibilities. The day has now come when we are compelled to build monster warships, showing a decided tendency to become even more monstrous, which are far beyond the docking capabilities of most of our yards. The cost of extending our present docks is estimated as being considerable, but it is here that the floating dock comes in. Chatham, for instance, has had little work of importance since the launching of the "Shannon;" why not dredge out berths for the construction of one or two large floating docks? They could be built large enough to comfortably accommodate ships of the "Dreadnought" type or even larger and would possess the great advantage of being moveable to any selected repairing base and back again, or on to another. Their cost would only be half that of docks of the same size ashore, and by their use the smaller ports, which seem at present to be in considerable danger of becoming out-of date, would be made equally as useful as the larger establishments. The Admiralty could also effect a considerable economy by providing Rosyth with docks of this description and their extreme mobility would allow of several intermediate points along the east coast being so prepared, at a very small cost, that they could at short notice be turned into temporary repairing bases. There are, in fact, lots of possibilities in the floating dock, and I am convinced that the British Admiralty will in future pay more attention to its claims.

### COAL OR OIL FUEL?

There appears to be a well-grounded suspicion in the Navy that the reason for the fiat that has gone forth for the new destroyers to be fitted for coal consumption only is in connection with the present or future price of oil fuel and in no way connected with any intention of installing gas engines into any of the war vessels of this year's programme. It is over forty years ago that Captain Selwyn R. N. first advocated in a paper read at the Royal United Service institution the use of shale oil fuel in the Navy. At that time it was not so easy to arrange for a constant supply of liquid fuel as suitable oil was obtainable chiefly from the United States and from Russia, while the best coal in the world for maritime purposes was close at hand in our Welsh coalfields. Moreover, coal was for us a native product and many opposed the introduction of oil fuel on the ground that we should be basing our naval efficiency on a commodity controlled by foreigners. This latter argument was weakened as supplies of petroleum were discovered and tapped in the British oversea dominions. The general use of oil fuel, however, has grown so tremendously that there is now danger of a ring being formed to force up prices by those who control the chief centres of supply, and so it has to be shown that it is a convenience rather than a necessity to our navy, whose vessels can still be moved about the seas at top speed by our native product—coal, when economy calls for this course to be adopted. We have thus gone from all oil to all coal at one bound in our two latest types of torpedo craft, and the reason is credited to the possible price of petroleum.

### TRAINING AT ALDERSHOT.

In his remarks upon the field training of the Aldershot Command Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien makes some comments in detail, but his main purpose is to insist upon guiding principles and to show how the work of the several arms falls into its legitimate place. First of all he sets before his officers the supreme importance of conceiving the work of a campaign from an offensive point of view. A general and his staff must lay down a plan which, if carried out with determination, will enable commanders to seize and maintain the initiative. Herein lies more than half the source of success, because troops operating on the offensive are able to throw into disarray the plans of the enemy, instead of becoming subservient to them and to his movements. The general impresses upon officers the importance of studying lessons connected with the higher leading of troops, so that some faults which have been noticed may be avoided in the future. Mainly, his object is to show the importance of the combined operations of the several arms with a single object in view, for mutual support. Therefore small bodies of troops are not to be employed detached from the main force without sufficient reason. The very essence of battle is co-operation, and this co-operation can be brought about by study and practice in the organisation now adopted for the Army. In the condition of this country, with its enclosed lands, the work presents many difficulties, but Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien thinks much may be done by employing well-mounted expert rifle shots, and hence the action of dismounted cavalry in offensive work is to be studied and practised.

### CAVALRY WORK.

Turning to the training of the several arms, the General instances the good work of the cavalry and their skill in horse management, but remarks that the value of the progressive training laid down by Sir John French is not so fully appreciated as it should be. Of the Artillery much that is encouraging is said, the training having been satisfactory, and the practice at Okehampton good. The horse Artillery are bidden to remember their relationship to the cavalry, and that when employed with cavalry they must not come into action against other targets than the hostile cavalry nor engage in artillery duels. The Royal Engineers have done good work with balloons and kites, and with searchlights in attack and defence, which latter, however, says the General, must be properly and intelligently used, lest they should become more useful to the enemy than to the troops employing them. Referring to wireless telegraphy, Sir Horace remarks that much more requires to be known of its value in the field. Nothing was more interesting in the manœuvres than the excellent work performed by the infantry at night. After referring to the methods of attacking across open country, and in retirement in face of a vigorous enemy, he points out the value of a megaphone to infantry commanding officers. With regard to musketry training, Sir Horace says that all hands have taken to it with interest and have improved in rapid loading and firing snap-shooting, and firing from behind cover. Here, however, as elsewhere, there is still room for improvement.


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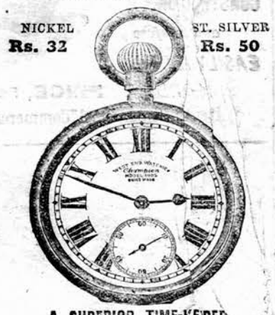
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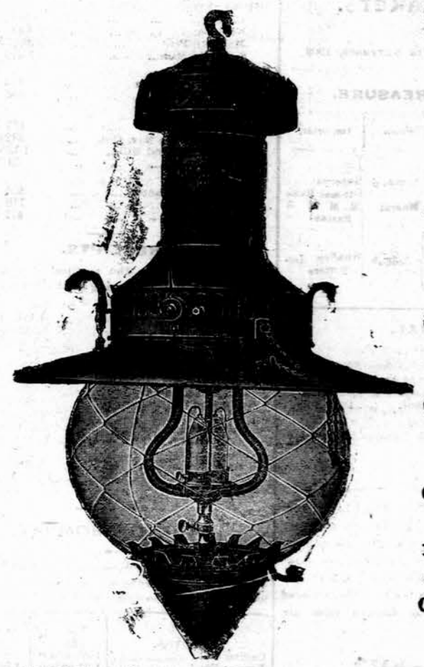
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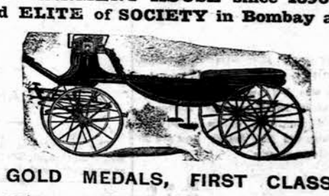
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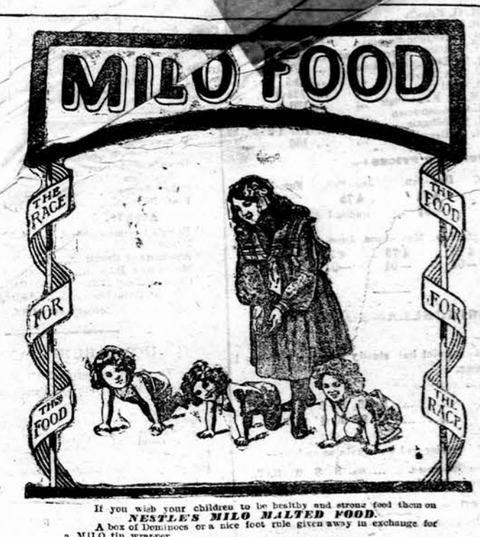

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# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [30TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 165 Bars Silver. | 2 82,752 | Londo n | Interna- |
| 1 Bundle Rs ..... | 1,800 | Muscat | tional Bank |
| 6 Packages Sovs. | 39,870 | | M M M A |
| Gold Coins .. | 2,750 | Jeddah | Bastaki |
| Rupees ..... .. | 2,150 | | Sundry Im- porters |

### FINANCIAL.

**Bank Rates :—**

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. „ 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. „ 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th July.

**Money :—**

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 6 lacs up.

**Exchange :—**

To-day the market opened unchanged at 1s. 3 7-8d. T.T., 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand and 1s. 4 1-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. Banks are not very anxious to sell and there are some that are quoting only 1s. 3 29-32d. T.T for January. Business however has been done for that delivery at 1s. 3 15-16d. Private bills are scarce but a few have been placed for December delivery. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ... 1s. 3 7-8d. |
| Demand Draft | 1s. 3 29-32d. |
| Credits—2 months' sight.. | 1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Do 6 months' sight... | 1s. 4 3-16d. |
| Do 2 months' sight—France | 168 1-4 |
| Do 2 months' sight—Marks | 137 1-2 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight .. | 125 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | 152 |
| Shanghai—30 days' sight .. | 154 3-4 |

**Government Paper :—**

At opening to-day the quotations were 94 7-16 for ready and the settlements. A fair business has been passing in the bazaar in anticipation of the settlement to-morrow. The bears have been covering and at the close quotations are 1-16 better with probably buyers. Calcutta market is also firmer at 94 1-2 ready and 94 9-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... | 94-8 |
| 1st Settlement „ ... ... | „ 94-8 |
| 2nd Settlement ... ... ... | „ 94-8 |

**Bullion :—**

On Saturday the price of Bar silver in London was 3-16 down at 22 3-16 for ready and two months delivery. New York was 1-2 lower at 48. Locally the market opened at 56 13-16 ex-duty for ready and after moderate fluctuations closes steady at 57 1-16. Forward rates are also firmer and are as noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 4 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 3 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 1 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 4 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 3 0 |
| Silver on Duty—Ready ... | 57 1 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement | 57 1 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement | 57 5 0 |

### COTTON.

**Market Report :—**

The following are the Visible Supply and Into Sight figures received here yesterday as compared with those of the previous two years :—

| | Visible Supply. | Into Sight. |
|---|---|---|
| 1908 ... | 4,210,000 bales. | 6,100,000 bales. |
| 1907 ... | 3,468,000 „ | 4,530,000 „ |
| 1906 ... | 3,950,000 „ | 5,740,000 „ |

Our market ... ed easier with a tendency towards lower prices ... forward delivery. There has been little doing, ... porters, for the most part, are looking on. Exporters, for the most part, are ... limited and the tu... cotton also the this afternoon ... as small. Prices clo... er at Colaba ... under.

QUOTATIONS :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | ... 230 Mar'cy. |
| Good M. G. Broach ... | ... 224 „ |
| Fine M. G. Nazpur-Kampti ... | ... 204 Jan 09 |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ... | 201 „ |
| Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ... | 193 „ |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti... ... | ... 183 „ |
| Fine M. G. Muttra ... ... | ... 184-5 „ |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | ... 180 „ |
| Fine M. G. Kundesau ... | ... 185 „ |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | ... 180 1-2 „ |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... | ... 160 „ |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-March |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4·76 | 4·74 | 4·75 | 4·75 |
| —01 | —01 | unchgd | unchgd |

| Mar-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May-June. | June.-July | July.-Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4·75 | 4·75 | 4·76 | 4·76 | 4·73 |
| —01 | —01 | —01 | —01 | unchgd |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed :—**

The market is quiet but steady with only a small business passing.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. 8 5 0 B. T. |
| Apl-May... ... ... | „ 8 0 6 B. T. |

**Rapeseed :—**

The market is easier and we quote as under :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready Brown Cawnpore ... | Rs. 8 8 0 B. T. |
| Apl.-May Brown Delhi ... | „ 8 0 6 B. T. |

**Gingellyseed :—**

The market is quiet with only a small enquiry.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bold White ... ... ... | Rs. 44 8 0 |
| Mimbara ... ... ... ... | „ 45 8 0 |
| White Khandesh ... ... ... | 46 0 0 |

**Castorseed :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. 30 0 0 |
| December ... ... ... | „ 6 0 0 B. T. |

Tone—Quiet.

**Poppyseed :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Apl.-May ... ... ... | Rs. 9 9 0 B. T. |

Tone—Easier.

**Cottonseed :—**

Ready ... Rs. 25 0 0. Jan-Feb. Rs. 24 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

**Showraseed :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. 6 11 0 B. T. |

Tone—Quiet.

**Groundnuts—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Jan-Feb ... ... ... ... | Rs. 40 0 0 |

Tone—Steady.

**Wheat :—**

White Delhi, April-May... Rs. 5 7 0 B. T.
White Pusi 85p.c. „ ... „ 5 14 0 „

Tone—Easier.

## THE SHARE MARKET.

**Banks :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay ... ... ... | 1,490 |
| India ... ... ... ... | 69 |
| Indian Specie Bank ... ... | 55½ |

**Mills :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| David ... ... ... ... | 461½ |
| Kohinoor ... ... ... | 330 |
| Maneckji Petit ... ... | 3227½ |
| Swadeshi Mills... ... ... | 1,385 |

**Presses :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach City Press ... ... | 175 |
| New Mofussil ... ... ... | 650 |

**Miscellaneous :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Badham Pile & Co ... ... | 129 |
| Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ... | 332½ |
| Colaba Land and Mill... ... | 1,125 |
| Telephone Co ... ... .. | 33 |

**Railways :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Prantej ... ... | 560 |
| Amritsar-Patti ... ... | 119 |
| Tapti-Valley ... ... ... | 422 1-2 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 4,151 | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 4,253 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 1,311 | „ |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 768 | „ |
| Gingellyseed ... ... | 12,501 | „ |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 108 | „ |
| Groundnuts ... ... | 1,132 | „ |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 5,756 | „ |
| Rice ... ... ... | 43,195 | „ |
| Myrabollams ... ... | 2,371 | „ |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 11,118 | „ |
| Mowrascd... ... ... | 991 | „ |
| Gram ... ... ... | 3,305 | „ |
| Jeowar ... ... ... | 4,177 | „ |
| Maize ... ... ... | 28 | „ |

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 28th Nov. 1908, as compared with the statement of 21st Nov. 1908 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Nov. 21. Rs. | Oct. 28. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital ... | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ... | 1,01,00,000 | 1,01,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office ... | 35,68,844 | 37,69,250 |
| Public Deposits at Branches ... ... | 44,64,142 | 49,92,586 |
| Other Deposits ... | 9,05,92,075 | 8,90,94,340 |
| Post Bills ... | 16,623 | 16,623 |
| Sundries ... | 22,35,335 | 22,80,040 |
| Rs.... | 12,09,77,019 | 12,02,53,839 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities... | 1,25,69,421 | 1,20,48,586 |
| Other authorised Securities. | 26,91,926 | 26,32,926 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ... | 162,52,294 | 1,56,93,118 |
| Loans do. do. | 2,76,20,129 | 2,68,48,634 |
| Bills discounted and purchased ... | 1,28,23,622 | 1,33,06,564 |
| Dead Stock ... | 3,12,820 | 3,12,814 |
| Stamps ... | 3,987 | 2,927 |
| Bullion ... | 1,40,990 | 1,36,603 |
| Balances with other Banks. | 8,55,635 | 9,18,206 |
| Sundries ... | 2,55,189 | 2,87,063 |
| Cash ... | 4,74,51,176 | 4,80,45,393 |
| | 12,09,77,019 | 12,02,53,839 |

## THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 24th Nov. 1908, as compared with the statement of 17th Nov. 1908 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Nov. 17. Rs. a. p. | Nov. 24. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up. | 2,00,00,000 0 0 | 2,00,00,000 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund .. | 1,62,50,000 0 0 | 1,62,50,000 0 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c ... | 1,50,16,689 15 11 | 1,50,93,095 0 5 |
| Other Deposits, &c ... | 16,61,43,923 1 0 | 16,32,31,657 1 8 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c.... | 8,75,799 3 4 | 7,33,854 0 3 |
| Sundries ... | 17,54,247 9 11 | 18,36,448 7 0 |
| Rs... | 20,00,40,659 14 2 | 21,71,45,054 9 4 |
| ASSETS. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ... | 2,35,96,337 0 0 | 2,31,67,429 0 0 |
| Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities | 44,58,934 0 0 | 44,67,324 0 0 |
| Accounts of Credit on do ... | 3,91,89,009 14 2 | 3,87,51,566 11 11 |
| Bills discounted, &c ... | 5,01,38,710 11 9 | 5,01,74,678 5 2 |
| Balances with other Banks ... | 2,85,26,983 7 9 | 2,89,03,615 4 7 |
| Bullion ... | 12,92,025 12 3 | 15,11,690 3 1 |
| Dead Stock..... | 4,022 12 0 | 3,974 12 6 |
| Stamps ... | 17,38,976 12 2 | 17,61,846 13 11 |
| Sundries ... | 16,493 4 8 | 16,857 9 2 |
| | 1,02,857 9 8 | 1,06,943 1 5 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office.. | 15,40,63,901 3 7 | 15,38,65,455 13 3 |
| Branches, at ... | 6,59,76,768 10 7 | 6,32,79,598 12 1 |
| | 22,00,40,669 14 2 | 21,71,45,054 9 4 |

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Balance at Head Office ... | 3,62,229 | Increase. |
| Government Balance at Branches ... | 7,[illegible]884 | Decrease. |
| Other Deposits ... | 29,12,[illegible] | do |
| Post Bills... ... | 1,41,945 | do |
| **ASSETS.** | | |
| Bank's Investments ... | 4,20,568 | Decrease. |
| Loans ... | 4,37,443 | do |
| Accounts of Credit... | 35,968 | Increase. |
| Mercantile Bills... | 3,76,632 | do |
| Cash at Head Office ... | 10,05,589 | Decrease. |
| Cash at Branches ... | 16,91,580 | do |

Percentage 34·98.

## HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 28TH NOVEMBER 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09...£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 28th Nov. 1908. By Council Bills ..... £3,883,610
By Gold ..... £240,248
Balance to be remitted from 29th Nov. 1908 to 31st March 1909 .....£14,376,142

## THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following statements of Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1908 and 1909 :—

Latest Month.

| Presidency. | Estimate. Rs. | Actual. Rs. | Better than Estimate. Rs. | Worse than Estimate. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In Nov 1908. Bengal ..... | 5070000 | [illegible]4350 | 636250 | ..... |
| In Oct. 1908. Bombay ..... | 950000 | 11199600 | 10249600 | ..... |
| Total... | 5970000 | 16895550 | 10885850 | ..... |

Eight Sales of Bengal Opium and six months' Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

| Presidency. | Estimate. Rs. | Actual. Rs. | Better than Estimate Rs. | Worse than Estimate Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To end of Nov. 1908. Bengal ..... | 40560000 | 44181675 | 3621675 | ..... |
| To end of Oct. 1908. Bombay ..... | 5600000 | 20961300 | 15361300 | ..... |
| Total ... | 46160000 | 65142975 | 18982975 | ..... |

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Amount | Paid-up | Last Half-yearly Divid. | Cash Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 14 p. c. | 1,490 |
| Bank of India... | 100 | 50 | 5 „ | 68 |
| Bank of Bengal ... | 500 | 500 | 12 „ | 1,600 |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 500 | 500 | 10 „ | 1,140 |
| Commercial Bank of India ..... | P. 100 O. 50 | 100 50 | 6 „ 14 „ | 62½ 18 |
| Specie Bank ..... | 100 | 50 | 6 „ | 55½ |
| Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld..... | 100 | 100 | 14 „ | 260 |
| Punjab National Bk. | 100 | 30 p.c. | 9 „ | 120 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank..... | £20 | £20 | 14 „ | £53½ |
| Mercantile ..... | £25 | £12½ | 6 „ | £17½ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor... | £25 | £12-10 | 6 „ | £16½ |
| | £25 | £25 | £1-15s. | xd £75½ old issue new issue |
| National Bk of India | £25 | £12½ | 13 p. c. | 585 |

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | | xd 306 |
| All India United Insurance, Co, Ld... | 100 | 20 | ¼ c-o | 14 |
| Rack Bay Bath..... | 50 | 50 | 6 | 40 |
| Badham Pile ..... | 100 | 100 | yr. 10 | 129 |
| Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ... | 2,500 | 2,500 | 330 | 10,100 |
| Bombay Burma New Issue..... | 625 | 625 | 82½ | xd 2,525 |
| Bombay Electric ... | P. £10 | 10 | p. c. 6 | xd 153 |
| Supply and Tramways Co., Ld .... | O. £10 | £10 | Nill. | 129 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg..... | 100 | 100 | Nill. | 28 |
| Bombay Flour Mill... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 925 |
| Bombay Land and Building ..... | 500 | 500 | p. c. 5 | 500 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Company... | O. 250 | 250 | p. c. 6 | 332½ |
| Central India Mining Co., Limited ..... | P. 250 | 250 | p. c. 6 | 267½ |
| Delhi Flour..... | 100 | 100 | yr. 50 | xd 395 |
| Empire of India Life Assurance ..... | 200 | 200 | 16 | 137 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship ..... | 500 | 50 | yr p.c. 17 | 125 |
| John Roberts and Co | 100 | 10 | 1½ | 20 |
| Kemp and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | divd 10 | 195 |
| Kurrachee Landing.. | 200 | 175 | yr. 14 | xd. 206 |
| Marcks and Co..... | 200 | 75 | 12 | 150 |
| Napier Hotel Co..... | 100 | 100 | 10 | 130 |
| Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ..... | 100 | 100 | nil. | 25 |
| The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ..... | 200 | 50 | p.c. 18½ | 190 |
| Phillips and Co ..... | 100 | 30 | ... | 27 |
| Port Canning Co..... | 40 | 40 | p.c. 10 | 54 |
| Shivrajpur ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 27 | 4775 |
| Syndicate..... | A. 10 | 10 | p.c. 25 | 24 |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company..... | B. 10 | 10 | Nil. | 17 |
| Soundy and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | 8 | 80 |
| | 100 | 100 | Nil. | nom 20 |
| Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited..... | (O. 75 D. 30 P.150 | £ 15 60 40 | ... ... 2dis | dis. 9 66½ |
| Thacker and Co ..... | 100 | 100 | p.c. 20 | xd 286 |
| Telephone Company. | 25 | 25 | yr. 1½ | xd 33 |
| Thacker and Co..... | 500 | 500 | yr. 40 | 600 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 500 | 500 | 15 | 505 |
| Alliance ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 32½ | 157½ |
| Asaur Veerjee..... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 400 |
| Berar Manufacturing | 200 | 200 | 20 | xd 190 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. | 500 | 500 | yr. 50 | 675 |
| Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co. | 250 | 250 | [illegible] | 615 |
| Bombay United..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 3500 |
| Century ..... | 100 | 100 | 50 | 380 |
| Central India..... | 500 | 500 | 85 | 1,745 |
| China ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,000 |
| Ghhoi Silk ..... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 575 |
| Colaba Land & Mill. | 700 | 700 | 50 | 1,132½ |
| Coronation Mills ... | 500 | 500 | 60 | 800 |
| Connaught ..... | 500 | 300 | 25 | 280 |
| Coorla ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 760 |
| Crescent ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 | 116½ |
| Crown ..... | 500 | 500 | qr. 60 | 1,200 |
| Currimbhoy ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,120 |
| David ..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 480 |
| Emperor Edward ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 600 |
| Empress ..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 365 |
| Framji Petit ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,675 |
| Gold Mohur ... ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 275 |
| Hindustan ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 545 |
| Howard & Bulloughs | 500 | 500 | 25 | 475 |
| Hyderabad ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,200 |
| Imperial Cotton..... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 165 |
| Indian Manufg ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 640½ |
| Indo-Ghina Manufg. | 1,000 | 1,000 | divd 75 | 1,150 |
| James Greaves ..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 320 |
| Jamshed Manufg ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 192½ |
| Jewraj Baloo ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | divd 35 | 390 |
| Jubilee Mills ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 400 |
| Khandesh ..... | 1,000 | 610 | 75 | 990 |
| Khatao Mackunji ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 45 | 860 |
| Kohinoor..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 830 |
| Leopold ..... | 100 | 100 | 3 | 60 |
| Luxmidas..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 800 |
| Lakshmi Cotton..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 | 3,535 |
| Madras United ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 150 |
| Manockji Petit ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 150 | 3,327½ |
| Morarji Goculdas ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 175 | 3,125 |
| Mysore Spinning ... | 250 | 250 | ... | 53 |
| Mysore Spining ... | 50 | 50 | ... | 20 |
| New Great Eastern... | 200 | 200 | Nil. | 227 |
| New City of Bombay | 500 | 500 | 20 | xd 750 |
| Phoenix ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 | 110 |
| Presidency ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 645 |
| Queen ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 900 |
| Rehman ..... | 500 | 500 | p.c. 6 | 500 |
| Ripon ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid 50 | 840 |
| Sassoon Cotton ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | p.c. 10 | 1,050 |
| Sassoon Silk ..... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 600 |
| Sholapur ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | xd 4,525 |
| S. Mahratta..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 215 |
| Standard Mills ..... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 1,430 |
| Sun ..... | 250 | 250 | 25 | 170 |
| Swadeshi ..... | 500 | 500 | 45 | xd 1,385 |
| Textile..... | 500 | 500 | 30 | xd 1,200 |
| Union (V. Gopalji)... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 250 |
| Western India..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2 | 520 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Quotation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar ..... | 750 | 750 | 225 | 4,800 |
| Albert ..... | 1,100 | 1,100 | 45 | 600 |
| Bombay Cotton ..... | 125 | 125 | 15 | 107½ |
| Breul's Cawnpore ... | 200 | 200 | 10 | 175 |
| Broach City ..... | 200 | 200 | 14 | 175 |
| Fort..... | 475 | 475 | ..... | 270 |
| Godavery Valley ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,300 |
| Harvey and Sabbapatty ..... | 250 | 250 | ..... | 500 |
| Hindustan ..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 120 |
| Hingoli ..... | 100 | 100 | 6 | 102½ |
| Indian Cotton ..... | 125 | 125 | 14 | 175 |
| Khangaum ..... | 400 | 400 | 25 | 425 |
| Mahuva ..... | 200 | 200 | ... | 70 |
| Mercantile ..... | 12 | 125 | nil | 56 |
| Manmar Manufg ... | 250 | 250 | ..... | 260 |
| New East Indian ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,020 |
| New Mofussil ..... | 400 | 400 | 50 | xd 650 |
| New Berar ..... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 400 |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | 500 | 30 | 510 |
| Parbhany ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,150 |
| Sind Punjab ..... | 400 | 400 | 140 | 4,400 |
| Sind Press ..... | 200 | 200 | 35 | 490 |
| Surat City ..... | 1,000 | 250 | 20 | 245 |
| Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. | 500 | 500 | 40 | 490 |
| Wadhwan ..... | 150 | 80 | 10 | 125 |

### RAILWAYS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ..... | 500 | 500 | 6 p. c. | 530 |
| Amritsar Patty ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 „ | 120 |
| Tapti Valley Railway Company ..... | 500 | 500 | 4 „ | 425 |
| Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 „ | xd 106 |

Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.

LATEST DATE
FOR POSTING X'MAS & NEW YEAR GIFTS
TO FRIENDS AT HOME
For X'mas 4th Dec. to leave by the Mail of 5th Dec.
For the New Year 11th „ „ „ 12th „
FREE WE PACK, INSURE & PAY POSTAGE ON ALL GOODS PURCHASED FROM US FROM 1st TO 31st DEC. FREE

Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Hat Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

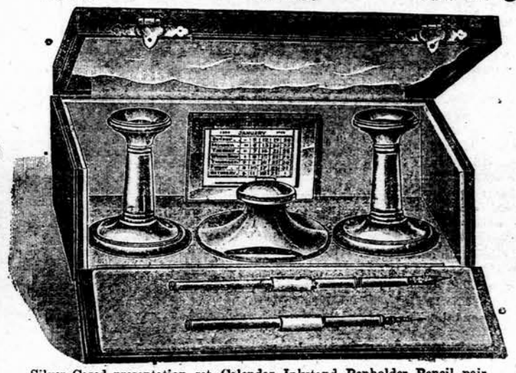
Silver Golf Cup. 8 inches Rs. 48.

Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 33.

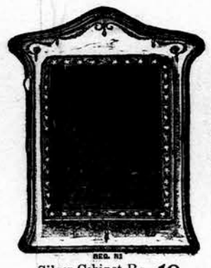
Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.

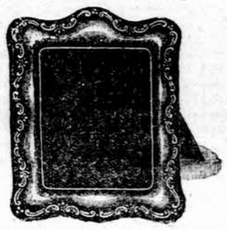
Silver Perpetual Calendar. Rs. 8.

Silver Cigarette Case. Rs. 25.


Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks, Rs. 67.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.


Silver Cabinet Rs, 19. „ C-D-V. „ 5.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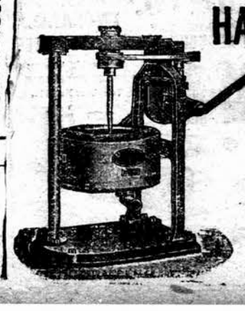
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## MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

### TRAVANCORE

TREVANDRUM, 23RD NOV.—I understand that Mr. N. Subramania Iyer, M. A., Dewan Peishkar and District Magistrate of the Kottayam Division has been made an Official Member of Council in the place of Mr. Justice Govinda Pillay retired. Mr. Subramania Iyer is the senior Division Peishkar and was the compiler of the last Census Report and of the Travancore portion of the Imperial Gazetteer of India recently published by the Government of India.

For more than ten days the evening mail has been arriving so late that we have been getting our newspapers, letters next morning. Practically, therefore we had only one delivery, though the arrangements made are for two deliveries. This is not the first time that such delays have occurred.

I regret to state that Mr. A. H. Bastow, the Chief Engineer, is ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. Dawson, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Dawson, Commandant, Nair Brigade, left for England on Saturday.

Dr. N. Kunjan Pillay, Director of Agriculture, left yesterday for Pusa, to be present as a representative from Travancore at the opening ceremony of the Agricultural College. He will stay there for some weeks to acquaint himself with the lines on which agricultural work is conducted there.

His Highness the Maharajah's Law College is a useful and popular institution which attracts a large number of students from British India. It is at present held in the second floor of the School of Art having no separate building. Since the introduction of the new scale of fees, the number on rolls has been on the increase and the Government have not had much to spend on its upkeep. It has now been resolved to have a new building close to the Arts Colleges.

Some time ago I stated that H. H. the Maharajah had subscribed Rs. 500 towards the Sir Subramania Iyer Memorial Fund. Other admirers and friends of the learned and well known Judge have also subscribed liberaly. Mr. Rajagopalachari, the Dewan, and Mr. Sadasiva Iyer, the Chief Justice, have subscribed Rs. 200 each; Messrs. A. Govinda Pillay and K. P. Sankara Menon, High Court Judges, and Mr. R. Viraraghava Iyengar, B. A., B. L., District and Sessions Judge, Parur, have each subscribed Rs. 100; Messer E. J. John and K. Kochukrishna Marar, High Court Vakils and Law Professors each Rs. 75; Messrs. S. Padmanabha Iyer, Settlement Dewan Peishkar, M. K. Ramchandra Rao and A. M. Muthunavagam Pillay, High Court Judges; K. Narava Menon, N. Amanda Rao, P. Cheriyan, and K. Sankara Pillay, District Judges and P. Raman Tampi and V. A. Ramakrishna Iyer, High Court Vakils and S. T. Veeraraghavachariar, each Rs. 50. Other Vakils and members of the Judicial Department have also subscribed smaller sums. Nearly Rs. 2,000 has been subscribed in Travancore.

Mr. A. Govinda Pillay, B.A., B.L., Puisne Judge of the High Court, retires from service next week. He has put in about 39 years' service in the State, which he has served in various capacities as Judge, Peishkar, etc. Latterly he was an Official Member of the Legislative Council and President of the Marumakkathayam Committee. In the place of Mr. Justice Govinda Pillay, Mr. K. P. Sankara Menon, B.A., B.L., Dewan Peishkar and District Magistrate of the Padmanabhapuram Division, who was acting for him, has been confirmed. Mr. Sankara Menon was a High Court Vakil in Madras, having been enrolled in March, 1882; after enjoying a successful practice for about fifteen years he retired from the Bar on account of ill-health.

Mr. T. Sadasiva Iyer, M.L., Chief Justice, has been granted leave for about six weeks in continuation of the Christmas vacation, and Mr. Justice Hunt has been appointed to act for him. Mr. A. M. Muthunayam Pillay, B.A., B.L., who has recently been acting for Mr. Hunt, will continue to do so.

### PESHAWAR.

November, 22nd:—The chief social function of the past week has been the two days cricket match between Peshawar and Rawalpindi, which was played to the conclusion yesterday afternoon, on the Peshawar ground. Peshawar showed a superiority in the first innings, but the Pindi team did some good batting during the second innings; and there was a century for one bat. However, eventually Peshawar carried the day with five wickets to spare. Stumps were drawn at 4 o'clock. The ground is in first class condition, and it is hoped that several more matches will take place before the advent of the winter rains in January.

There was a meet of Peshawar Vale Hunt this morning at 7 o'clock at Babu Garhi, which is a little way out along the Michni Road. Captain Vance, 19th Lancers, the newly-elected M. F. H., has taken over charge of the hounds. There was no run this morning, but the hounds got some exercise. Past history proves that the best runs take place at Christmas, and afterwards.

There was a jolley subscription dance last evening in the Club. The ladies were sporting in putting in an appearance in large numbers, so that the affair was a success. The ball room was prettily decorated with palms and curtains, and sitting out rooms were arranged with screens and plants. The band of the 57th (Wilde's) Rifles played excellently. There is a demand for impromptu "after tennis" dances and as every one seems to be in favour of the scheme, it will probably be adopted. In these long evenings the bar and the reading room are alike boring after a few minutes, and a little indoor entertainment, such as half a dozen before dinner dances afford, not only passes the time pleasantly, but tends to dispel the cold sedateness of society which everybody deplores every early winter. The stiffness of Peshawar society, however, does not last long, as anyone who has played 'bumps' in the Club drawing room can testify.

The excitement about the Mohmand disturbers of the peace has subsided to a great extent, though the success with which the public has been kept from having any details has gone far to foster rumours and apprehensions. The troops sent out on Friday at dawn to Shabkadar have not returned yet.

The alluring Picadilly fruit shop windows, where the pears and apples from Kent, shiny with polish look so tempting, have, though few people are aware of it, their counterpart in Peshawar. An inspection of the fruit shops in this city affords a deal of interest. At present there are great melons for sale priced from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 each, which have been brought down from Cabul on camels. Small pomegranates also come from the same capital, but these are inferior to the deep red and luscious ones, which are brought with trouble and risk from Kandahar, Mastung, and even from Samarkand, for which the Peshawar folk are willing to pay four to six annas each. Beautiful white grapes come all the way from Cabul in cotton wool, and fetch Rs. 1-8-0 a seer. Walnuts come chiefly from Cashmere, but those few which are imported from Tirah by Pathan traders are infinitely superior. "Chilgoosa" also come from Tirah. When one begins to consider the great distances from which this perishable fruit comes, and the difficulties of the journey, the trade is astonishing. The summer pomegranates of this place, which are hardly less prized than those of Samarkand, are exported in a special train daily to Delhi.

It would be hard to find a cantonment in the Punjab so spick and span, and yet so exceedingly pretty and charming as Peshawar. The Mall is a picture with its well-kept borders, its neat houses and its gardens full of many coloured chrysanthemums, which flourish here as nowhere else in India. The frost has turned the mulberry leaves golden yellow, and there are vivid reds and deep bronzes, too, which are fine. The wretched, dim oil lamps are giving place to incandescent gas burners, which really do light up the road. Dust is never a serious nuisance in Peshawar and what there is is laid by an army of "bhishtis," but here the mistake of over watering is made, so that the roads are rendered slippery for horses. However even this is an error on the right side.

An accident occured some days ago in the city, when a native gentleman in handling a revolver fired it by mistake, and shot a lady of his harem in the shoulder breaking the collar bone. The revolver, by the way was presented to the owner's father by the King, when he came out to this country as Prince of Wales. The mission doctor who is attending the patient tells an amusing story of how he was treated in the harem. He has twice administered chloroform to the "purda" lady, and has twice operated and removed fragments of bone, and has never yet seen her face. His efforts, by the way, have been entirely successful, and the "pride of the harem" has been restored to her careless husband none the worse for the accident.

Mr. Spooner of the Archæological Survey Department is back in Peshawar, and has taken in hand the arrangement of the Museum. Many newly found pieces of statuary have lately been added to the now large collection, and these are being catalogued and labelled for the benefit of the untutored visitor.

### THE MADRAS M. E. MISSION.

The annual District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Madras began its session on November 27, in the Methodist Church, Vepery. The Rev. J. B. Buttrick, the Superintendent, was in the Chair, and among those present were the following members:—The Revs. J. J. Kingham, M. Tindale, and K. R. Gopalah Iyer, Miss Grace Stephens, Miss E. D. Jordan, Miss F. Young, Miss N. Doyle, Miss C. Betreen, Miss L. Lewis, Miss H. Marston, Miss Stoll; from Bangalore Messrs. J. Tomlinson, F. Cuffley, and H. Marse: about twenty teacher catechists from the suburbs, a number of Bible women and female teachers belonging to the Zenana Mission, and some visitors. The Rev. Mr. Kingham, M.A., was elected Secretary and the Rev. K. R. Gopalah Iyer Statistical Secretary, Tamil Secretary and Tamil Translator.

After singing a hymn and prayer, the President said that Bishop J. E. Robinson, who had the jurisdiction over Madras, was still in America, being detained on urgent matters, and hence the President took the Chair. Methodism had made ample provision that, in the absence of the Bishop, the District Superintendent could preside, and, in his absence, any ministerial member of the Conference. He was very pleased to meet the members of the Conference again, and he congratulated them on the increase of the staff and on the prosperity of the work.

The Missionaries, Indian Ministers, Catechists, Sunday Schools Superintendents, and all other workers reported on their work and these reports showed that the Madras District was divided into five Circuits, namely, Vepery (English), Vepery (Tamil), Madras (Tamil), Mount Road and Royapuram. During the year under report there were 104 baptisms, and the total Christian community amounted to 1,005. The amount of money collected was Rs. 2,434 for the support of Pastors and for benevolent causes. Nearly 50,000, tracts in English and the vernaculars were distributed, and there were 29 day schools and 34 Sunday schools. Many of these day schools received Government aid, and the majority of the children belong to the Panchama caste.

Miss Grace Stephens, the Superintendent of the local Zenana Mission presented her Report which was very interesting. While education among the Hindu males had increased marvellously that among females was still very slow. Miss Stephens had therefore under her supervision a number of educated Indian Christian ladies who visit about 300 homes of highly respectable Hindus and Mahomedans in this city, and impart education to the women found in those homes. She had fourteen schools, one of which was for high caste girls at Choolay. She was very thankful for the hearty welcome which was accorded to her teachers in many Hindu homes. Miss Stephens also alluded to her bording school, where about 150 Indian Christain girls are given both religious and secular education. Some of these girls are proficient in gold lace, pillow lace, and various kinds of embroidery.

The Conference closed at 11 a.m., and met again at 1-30 p.m., when the results of the examination of the Local Preachers and Exhorters were taken up one by one.

The Rev. M. Tindale, Missionary at Royapuram, referred to the necessity of building a church at Royapuram for the use of the English and Indian congregations. This matter will be sent up to the Annual Conference of this body, which is to meet at Bangalore on the 6th January.

The Conference adjourned at 4 p.m.

### TRICHINOPOLY.

Trichinopoly, 27th Nov.—Princess Janaky, who is a very keen promoter of sport, gave an "At Home" and offered prizes to the winners of a polo match last Wednesday between the Regiment and the Gymkhana, at which Captain Vaughan-Edwards umpired. Unfortunately the Gymkhana had to play without their No. 1, Mr. Cotterell, who was obliged to be in camp. A very good game of three chuckers ensued, and when the bell rang both sides had each only scored a goal scored by Messrs. Ormsby and Morell respectively. All players were far too keen to stop so they determined to play to a finish. For five minutes the Regiment made an onslaught on the enemy's goal but each time they were repulsed. At last a long "rocketer" hit by Captain Fraser decided the game in favour of the Regiment. The sides were as follows:—

| 75TH CARNATIC INFANTRY. | | GYMKHANA. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Morell | 1 | Mr. Farquharson | 1 |
| Mr. Dawson | 2 | Mr. Ormsby | 2 |
| Captain Fraser | 3 | Mr. Thornton | 3 |
| Major Graham (back) | | Mr. Medlicott (back) | |

The St. John's School passed seven in the Prayer Book Examination, Intermediate Grade: and one girl has been awarded the merit certificate. For four years no candidates has been sent up for it. The school did creditably at the last annual examination. The following is an extract from the remarks of the Inspectress:—

"An improvement is certainly perceptible in the general efficiency, tone and discipline. Singing was well taught; drill was well done throughout. The pupils had a very fair knowledge of the history of England. Latin has been introduced—Reading much improved and grammer taught more intelligently."

The Orphanage is prepared to admit a few more orphans, and deserving cases may be brought to the notice of the Chaplain, who will be glad to admit especially boys under 6.

Mrs. Neville Priestley was "At Home" to all the Station yesterday afternoon to meet Mr. T.R. Wynne, President of the Railway Board. It was most delightful and thoroughly enjoyable party. Our host and hostess were indefatigable in their efforts to keep us amused, and they were prefectly successful too, as there was not a dull moment from start to finish. There were putting and hidden treasure competitions, the latter proving the excitement of the evening. The instructions, if carefully carried out, brought one back almost to the same spot from which one started; but in the excitement of the search few stopped to work this out and most of us rushed off at a tangent. The treasure was eventually found by Mr. C. Du Pre Thornton and Mr. Carmichael in a banyan tree; it consisted of a silver photo frame and silver powder box, which these chivalrous gentlemen gallantly gave to the ladies who had been their partners in the putting competition, Mrs. Logan and Mrs. Davies, respectively. Princess Janaky and the Dorai Rajah won the fancy putting, and Miss E. Gerrard and Mr. Balley the clock putting competitions; the first lady received a handsome silver parasol handle and the latter a lovely pair of silver salt cellars and the gentlemen golf balls. At dusk the garden was lighted up with Chinese lanterns and the scene was a very attractive one, so that it was with much reluctance that we made our adieux.

### TRAVANCORE.

Trevandrum, 25th Nov.—Yesterday, at about 12 o'clock, the Chief Justice, Mr. Sadasiva Iyer, Messrs. F. J. R. V. Hunt, M. K. Ramachandra Rao, and K. P. Sankara Menon, High Court Judges assembled in Court to bid farewell to Mr. Justice Govinda Pillay who has been permitted to retire from the Service.

The members of the Bar were also present. All the Judges having taken their seats Mr. R. Ananda Rao, B.A., B.L., Head Sirkar Vakil, made a short speech.

He said that parting was always very regretful and he need not say how painful it was to say farewell to one who had been a Judge of that Court for about twelve years—the oldest High Court, Judge. In bidding good-bye to Mr. Govinda Pillay, the High Court Judge, they had also to remember that they were taking leave of an officer of His Highness's Government who had loyally and faithfully served the State and his Sovereign for nearly four decades. It was not for him to review the long and useful career of Mr. Govinda Pillay, but what he would like to say was that it was not always that a District Executive Officer did equally well as a Judge. That this could he said of the labours of the retiring Judge, nobody would deny. As Dewan Peishkar and District Magistrate Mr. Govinda Pillay was a very successful officer, and he was a particularly smart and capable official who was anxious to place a check on the vagaries of the subordinate Revenue staff. It was about 12 years ago that Mr. Govinda Pillay was raised to the Bench of the highest Court of Law in Travancore. During that period his relations with the Bar had always been pleasant. By his uniform courtesy, his valuable help, his patient hearing, his earnestness to understand the intricacies of cases which came before him and the difficulties of beginners, he made himself popular and was respected both by the Bench and the Bar. In him the members of the Bar always found a ready helper and counsellor and they would not easily forget the pleasant relations which had been in existence between them for the whole period of their connection with each other. In conclusion he would wish the learned Judge long life and health to enjoy his leisure which he certainly needed after working for about forty years.

In reply, Mr. Govinda Pillay said that the hour of parting was equally painful to him. As remarked by the spokesman for the Bar, he had worked for nearly forty years both in the Revenue and Judicial Departments of His Highness's Government. Often he had been pleased to notice the fact that the Bar, when arguing cases before him, frequently quoted him as an authority in some Revenue matter. He felt gratified to hear the appreciative terms in which Mr. Ananda Rao referred to his work both as an Executive Officer and as a Judge of the High Court. During the long period of his connection with Government, his first ambition was to do his duty, and he was glad that the opinion of the members who constituted the Bar, was favourable to him. It was true that he might be reckoned as the oldest Judge in the High Court; for, one of his senior students, Mr. S. Padmanabha Iyer, M. A., was a colleague of his in the High Court, though his work was in another direction now. Another junior student of his, Mr. K. P. Sankara Menon, had, he was glad to see, been appointed his successor. The kind words of appreciation which fell from the learned Head Sirkar Vakil, who spoke on behalf of the Bar, were a great consolation to him. He too felt the pangs of parting; but solace was to be found in the fact that the time of separation must come. He himself felt that he was growing old and the infirmities of age were evident to him. He, therefore, thought it was time for him to retire fromlife's laborious that days and added that his further continuance in servicee would probably be an infliction on his learned colleagues who were always kind, considerate and obliging. With regard to the Bar he was glad that his relations with them were always friendly. He had often received much help from them and would always gratefully remember it. Though their official connection would cease that day, he would look back with infinite pleasure to the days, he spent with them and would be greatly pleased to visit the scenes of their former labours.

### ROBBERY IN THE HONGKONG BANK.

#### Chinaman's Attempt.

A very daring, not to say barefaced, robbery was frustrated in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Hughly on Oct. 30, and as a result a man, who alleges that he is a school teacher, by name Ho Kam, is now imprisoned at headquarters awaiting his trial.

The full story of the robbery is appended. At this time of the month, it might be explained in the first instance, owing to pressure of work, the compradore's department of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is kept open until late at night. At about half-past seven o'clock last evening a shopkeeper named Wong Wing called at the bank and deposited on the counter a handkerchief, in which was wrapped dols.2,310 in notes and one dollar in silver, making the total sum of dols. 2, 311. While he was leaning over the counter waiting for the shroff, a man, who evidently knew of the shopkeeper's errand and had followed him, walked boldly up to the counter, snatched the money and bolted. The thief made tracks for the main door. This he discovered was closed. He then tried the side door which leads from the Savings Bank, but by this time the alarm had been given, and the thief was captured by the watchman.

A telephone message to headquarters brought down Detective Sergeant Terrett, who proceeded to investigate. On the counter of the office was found a quantity of black pepper. There was also a good supply on the floor and in H Kam's pocket. This undoubtedly went to show to what extent he would have gone had the shopkeeper not had his back turned on him when his money was removed from the counter.

The accused was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, in the Police Court, (1) with theft and (2) with being in possession of a quantity of pepper for an unlawful purpose. He pleaded not guilty, and the case was adjourned.


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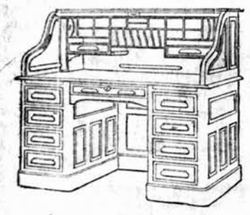

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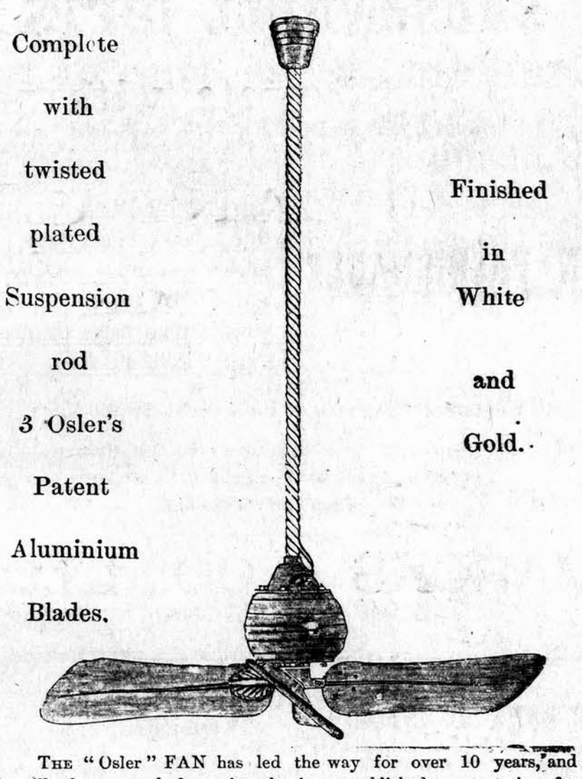

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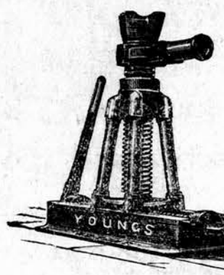


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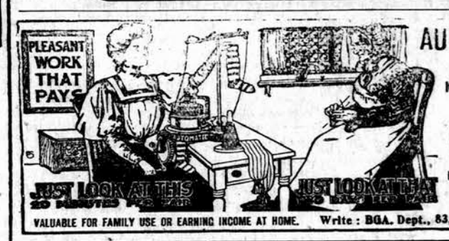


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